The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,250 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transhipped at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the extraordinary terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Due at Plymouth.
B. L. BALLAARAT..	4752	900	E. Ashdown.....	9th Mar.
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton.....	16th "
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	18th "
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. H. Andrews..	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3800	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4948	1000	S. D. Shallard.....	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4195	800	E. Stewart.....	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR..	3900	600	W. A. Wheler ..	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	11th "
B. L. SHANNON.....	4139	800	C. R. Edwards ..	18th "
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton...	29th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson..	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Car.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 28, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, Rs. 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	700	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	10th Mar. 1888,
BORMIDA	31st "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 27, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich..	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA.....A. Trobitz.....25th March.
MEDUSA .....A. Sbutega .....1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON.....	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kewley...	13th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3,000	S. Beer	20th "
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
CLAN CAMERON"..	2,500	P. C. Crookatt	11th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. H. S. Price Re. 1-4; postage, anna 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 12th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th March, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Huzara 2078 " .....on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 " .....on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
VICTORIA	W. Russell.....	3357	450	17th March
ASIA	J. Harris.....	3560	450	4th April
BELGRAVIA...	G. Boothby ...	5000	500	12th "
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3389	450	5th May
PERSIA.....	R. Hutchinson..	3317	450	19th "
ARABIA.....	J. Laird	3544	450	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell.....	3357	450	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

		Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour.....each	Rs.	0 5
Sixpenny " " ..... "	"	0 6
One Shilling " " ..... "	"	0 12
Eighteenpenny " " ..... "	"	1 0
Two Shillings " " ..... "	"	1 12
Four Shillings " " ..... "	"	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 0½ by 4½ by 1 ...each	Rs. 7 8
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6½ by 1¼ ..... "	" 17 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1¼. "	" 23 0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 9 by 4¼ "	" 45 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 10 by 4 "	" 53 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4.. "	" 67 0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING.

Best British Flax, firm, solid, and strong.

27" wide	Rs. 2-4 a yard, per roll of 6 yards	Rs. 13 0
30" "	" 2-8 " " "	" 15 0
36" "	" 2-14 " " "	" 16 8
45" "	" 4-4 " " "	" 24 0
62" "	" 6-0 " " "	" 14 0

TABLETS FOR SKETCHING IN OIL.

These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks, and composed of extra thick prepared Oil sketching paper.

Imperial quarto, 14 by 10	Rs.	6 0
Do. do with cover.....	"	10 0
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10.....	"	9 0
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PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared by experienced men.
TOILET REQUISITES of every description.
PROVISIONS AND STORES of the most recent importation.
TEAS, the choicest growth, from the most celebrated plantations.
WINES AND SPIRITS, from the most noted producers.
ÆRATED WATERS—"Crisp" Superior, Pure and Sparkling.

ALSO

GLASS and CROCKERY, STOVES, CUTLERY and HOUSEHOLD NECESSARIES of every description, TRAVELLERS' and VOYAGERS' Requisities and CAMP FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE, STATIONERY in great variety, GYMKHANA KIT, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, and a choice collection of FANCY and PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

Any article not found in Stock will be procured from the FORT at short notice.

We trust this will obviate the inconvenience so often complained of by our friends residing in that neighbourhood of having to send all the way to our FORT Establishment in the

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(Opposite the Bombay Club.)

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POONA AND BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

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TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

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TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of this Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	... "	14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... "	9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... "	11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... "	7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... "	14 8

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PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

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BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,

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THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

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CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS,

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

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43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 2 Shots, best quality		Rs. 140, plain quality	Rs. 105.
500 " Express, 5 Do. do.		Rs. 150, do. do.	Rs. 110.
500 " " Single Shot, Winchesters		Rs. 65	
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 "	" 13	" " " 500 "	" 22

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IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

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	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

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A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

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GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, SOLITAIRES AND STUDS, NEW PATTERNS.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Cauce and Ball Pattern. Rs. 32, the pair, cash.
NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Horse-shoe Chain connection. Rs. 47, the pair, cash.
NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Horse-shoe Shewing Frog. Rs. 30, the pair, cash.
COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash, Rs. 18, the set.
SETS OF PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs and Collar Button. Rs. 45, cash.
NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Cylinder and Ball Pattern. Rs. 35, the pair, cash.
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COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash Rs. 20, the set.
SETS OF PLAIN GOLD BALL SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs, and Collar Button. Rs. 40, cash.
PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS. Rs. 30, cash.
3 PLAIN GOLD BALL STUDS. Rs. 11, cash.
1 PLAIN GOLD COLLAR BUTTON. Rs. 6, cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3613	400	15th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3588	400	30th „
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	5100	500	27th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. B. McDougall	5100	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	30th „

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, March 6, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 7th March., 1888.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, for the removal of all stable refuse, offal sweepings, &c., from the Municipal Slaughter House at Bandora for a period of one year from the date of acceptance of tender.

Form of contract and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100.

Successful tenderers will have to pay the full stamp duty on their contracts, half the expenses of advertising, &c., and such further deposit as with the Rs. 100 deposited will make up 10 per cent.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th March 1888

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT, NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual SALE of TIMBER by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at the Kodibag Depot, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1888.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash or payment to the Accountant-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the Forest Ranger, in charge of the Coast Depots, Karwar.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger, in charge Coast Depots, Karwar.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Camp Anshi, Kanara District, 2nd March, 1888.

OFFICE OF THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, at the rate of Rs. 70 (Seventy) per share will, on production of share Certificates, be paid at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 15th day of March, 1888, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register Books of the Company on the 9th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th, to SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay No 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 8th March, 1888.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on production of Share Certificates to shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 21st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th, to WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 7th March, 1888.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
„	1885	£988,106
„	1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,491,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS. ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER, AT From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each, BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The fifth ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th, March, 1888, at 4-30 p.m.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st Dec., 1887.

To declare a dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th March, 1888 (both days inclusive).

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

EXPERIENCED ESTIMATORS for RAILWAY WORK (Bridges, Station Buildings, and Staff Quarters) wanted immediately, to report at Nagpur. Pay, Rs. 65 a month. Apply to

G. A. ANDERSON,
For Agent and Chief Engr., B. N. Ry., Nagpur C.P.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE at the Hubli, Poona, and Bangalore Store Depôts, during the year commencing 1st April, 1888.

Specifications and Forms of tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than WEDNESDAY March 21st, and the covers should be headed "Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For any further information apply to the Store-keeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 25th February, 1888.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 24, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th March 1888, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Directors,
S. R. MODY,
M. P. TUBACK,
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th March to 15th March next, both days inclusive.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new single-seated light LANDAULETTE, by Simpson, of Madras, the property of a gentleman.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.

A second-hand English-built PONY-CART, in good order.

A second-hand single-seated English BROUGHAM, the property of J. Macpherson, Esq., proceeded to England.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.

ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

TILHAR PAINTED WARE.

THE undersigned is prepared to fill orders for Tilhar Painted and Ornamented Ware,—Teapoys, Brackets, Tables, Milking, Stools, Tea Caddys, Music Racks, &c. Also Painted Brass Placques. Just the things for an Indian Drawing-room or for presents to friends at home.

Price List on application.

I. L. HAUSER.

Patronized by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

THE
ROYAL HOTELL
LUCKNOW

Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—

1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanitz; Baron Ren Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Fergusson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.

The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes. A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.

Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.

Apply to D. K. MASTERS, Manager.

NOTICES.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
(RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 218 OF 1883.
APPEAL No. 529.

WASSUDEO RAMCHUNDERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Girgaum Road, outside the Fort. ....Appellant and Defendant.

vs.

THUCKER CHATOORBHOOJ MOORARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing in Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, and SADANAND WISHWANATH also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Khutbrally, outside the Fort, and GANPUT CASSINATHJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, and GANGABAI, widow of BALKRISHNA GOVINDRAO and a minor by her Guardian *ad litem* SHEWSHUNKER CASSINATHJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Dookhar Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay. ....Respondents and Plaintiffs. Respondents and Defendants.

AND APPEAL No. 530.

SUNDRABAI, widow of PUDMANATH WASSUDEWJEE & LUXUMIBAI, widow of KRISHNARAO PUDMANATHJEE .....Appellants and Defendants.

vs.

CHATOORBHOOJ MOORARJEE, SADANAND WISHWANATH.........Respondents & Plaintiffs.
GANPAT KASSINATH and WASSUDEO RAMCHUNDRA ....Respondents & Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 6th day of December, 1886, it was ordered amongst other things that the Sheriff of Bombay, as Special Commissioner in that behalf appointed should sell the estate of Purshotam Baboojee in the pleadings of this suit mentioned, consisting of the following particulars, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1947 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254 and new No. 1811 and new survey No. 1689 including the messuages standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 43 and 44, and now under Ward No. and Street Nos. 109 and 111 (respectively known as the family dwelling-house and the "Ganpati House"), and the site of a former building similarly assessed under No. 46, and which premises are bounded on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the property of Hurrichund Krishna Joshi, on the East by the oart of Antoba Gosavi, and on the South by the property of Bhimjee Rowjee, and are more particularly described in the plan annexed to the said Decree, but not including and excepting from the said piece of land the following pieces or parcels of land forming a portion thereof, and the messuages and buildings standing thereon, that is to say:—

1. All that piece or parcel of Government ground, being a portion of the oart called Gharwadi oart, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254, New No. 1811, old Survey No. 26, New Survey No. 1689, with a stable standing thereon, situate on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and formerly assessed under No. 41 by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, and now under Ward No. 394 and street No. 103, and bounded on the East by the vacant ground forming a portion of the said Gharwadi oart, on the West by a portion of the said oart used as a passage leading to Kalbadevi road, on the North by the vacant land forming a portion of the said oart and separating the same from the secondly described property, on the south by the property of Bhimjee Raojee, which premises are more particularly delineated and colored red and marked A in the plan annexed to the said Decree.

2. All that piece or parcel of Government ground being a portion of the oart called Gharwadi oart, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254, new No. 1811, old Survey No. 26, new Survey No. 1689, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, commonly known as Brahmin or small new house, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 42, but now under Ward No. 395 and Street No 105 and 107, and bounded on the East by the vacant ground forming a portion of the said oart, on the West by a portion of the said oart used as a passage leading to the Kalbadevi road, on the North by a portion of the saidoart separating the same from the family house of the late Purshotum Babpojee, and on the South by a portion of the said oart separating the same from the 1st described property, which premises are more particularly delineated and colored green and marked B in the plan annexed to the said Decree.

3. All that piece or parcel of Government ground being a portion of the oart called Gharwadi, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254, new No. 1811, old survey No. 26, and new survey No. 1689, with a stable standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 45, but now under Ward No. 399, and bounded on the east by a portion of the said oart used as a passage or gully separating the same from the property known as Gunpati house, on the West by the Chawl commonly called or known as "Ghur Wadi" Chawl No. 47, belonging to the appellant Wassudeo Ramchunderjee, on the North by the property of Hurichandra Krishna Josey, and on the South by a portion of the said oart used as a passage leading to the Kalbadevi Road, which premises are more particularly delineated and colored blue and marked C in the plan annexed to the said Decree.

4. All that piece or parcel of land being a portion of the oart called Gharwadi oart, with a Chawl standing thereon, commonly called Gharwadi Chawl, facing the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254, New No. 1812, old survey No. 26, and new survey No. 1689, admeasuring 272 3/9ths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 47, but now under Ward No. 400 and street Nos. 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129 and 131, and bounded on the East partly by the property thirdly described and partly by a portion of the Ghurwadi oart, used as a passage leading to the Kalbadevi Road, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, on the North by the property of Harrichandra Krushna Josey, and on the South by vacant land forming portion of the Ghurwadi oart, which premises are more particularly delineated and colored yellow and marked D. in the plan annexed to the said Decree, and also not including and excepting from the said piece of land the several rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging to the last-mentioned several four premises respectively.

And SECONDLY.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 3391 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 33 and new No. 14560 and New Survey No. 1-2086, situate lying and at Naigaum outside the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of the said Wassudeo Ramchunderjee, on the West by the Naigaum Tank, on the North by the property of Maharaj, and on the South by the property of Minguel Domingo Barretto, with all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging to the said premises.

The Revenue payable to Government in respect of the firstly described property is Rs. 3-8-7 and the Revenue payable to Government in respect of the secondly described property is Rs. 17-10-7.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said decree, dated the 6th day of December, 1886, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of all the abovenamed parties in the said lands and premises.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1888.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 2-30 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March, 1888.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said parties to the same or to any interest therein.

All the abovementioned parties have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or at the office of Messrs. Mansukhlall and Damodar attornies for Thucker Chatoorbhoy Morarjee or at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, attornies for the appellant Wassudeo Ramchundrajee, or at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson attornies for the Defendants, Soondrabai and Luxumibai.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs Mansukhlall and Damodar, attornies for Respondents and Plaintiffs

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage to United Kingdom.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________
Address ________
Occupation ________
________188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN accustomed to Locomotive, and Carriage work. Salary Rs. 240 to 300. None but a first-class man who has been employed in this business need apply. Copies of testimonials to be sent to LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors.

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes Volume.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Indian Fire Insurance Company, 3 p.m.
Alcock, Ashdown and Company, 4-30 p.m.
Marriage Celebration and Evening Party at Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived, on the 6th:—Orion (s), from Mussowah. Yesterday:—H. M. S. Crocodile, from Portsmouth; Clan Mackenzie (s), Liverpool; Warora (s), Mauritius; and Goa (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie; Amphitrite (s), Trieste; City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Somerhill (s), and Athabasca (s), Diamond Islands; and Red Jacket (s), Akyab.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 3rd instant shows a decrease of Rs. 1,75,178 in receipts.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 25th ultimo, shows an increase of Rs. 35,146 in receipts.

THE NINE O'CLOCK GUN.—A correspondent writing to us last night asks—"On what principle is the "nine o'clock gun" fired? This evening the report was heard at 8-45. At other times it has been heard at 8-30. Is there any fixed time for firing what is known as the "nine o'clock gun?"

A CASE OF NOSE CUTTING.—A Mahomedan, named Siddick Ismail, on Tuesday night, while seated in a coffee shop at Chuckla, had his nose almost cut off by another Mahomedan, who had suddenly come up with a knife. The assailant was at once arrested and the injured man removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ACCIDENT AT THE VICTORIA DOCK.—Yesterday morning, a Hindoo lad, named Marootee Govind, aged 14 years, employed at the Victoria Dock, had his right foot completely crushed up to the ankle by a heavy piece of timber falling upon it. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his foot was amputated.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A young Mahomedan was yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, while passing along Hornby Road, opposite the School of Arts, accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage belonging to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Davur. One of the wheels passing over him fractured four of his ribs. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

MR. HART ON THE "A. B. C."—Mr. Hart delivered a very clever and interesting lecture at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on the "A. B. C." It was in fact a lecture on the alphabet, and was listened with a great deal of attention by a large audience. Colonel Merewether, R.E., introduced the speaker, who was warmly received, and at the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks, on the proposition of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, was accorded to him.

SALVATION ARMY.—The Salvationists are about to have a Council of War and "Exhibition of Trophies." Officers and soldiers are arriving from Ceylon, South India, Gujarat, and Punjab. Majors Jai Bhai (Paynter), Eswhar Das (Grundy), and Musa Bhai, and about 50 officers are expected to be present. The Novelty Theatre has been engaged for the 9th and 12th inst., when the meetings will commence at 8 p.m. The company will consist of English, Irish, French, Canadian, Swedish, Singhalese, Tamil, Gujarati, Panjabi, Bengali, Armenian and Australian.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rahim Poonja, an old offender, was yesterday charged by Superintendent Crummy, before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting Nilloo Atmajee, P. C. No. 672C. while in the execution of his duty on Tuesday evening. The policeman was on his beat at Falkland Road on the evening in question, when he saw the accused causing a disturbance and assaulting a man, named Ismail Hussain. The complainant went up to quell the disturbance, whereupon the accused set upon him and inflicted several blows with a bamboo, one of which caused a serious wound over the left eye-brow. He was subsequently arrested. The accused, on admitting nearly twenty previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—On Saturday last the Bishop of Damaun paid a pastoral visit to the church of St. John the Evangelist of Condolim, in Salsette. He was received at the Andheri Station by the Vicar and several of the leading parishioners and wardens, and conveyed to the Church. At the entrance of the village, under a triumphal arch, four young girls sang very tastefully "*Ecce Sacerdot Magnus*," while one of them presented him with a bouquet. The procession then continued to the entrance of the Church, where Mr. Vincent Almeida read an address in English, and presented it to the distinguished prelate, for which the Bishop thanked Mr. Almeida and the parishioners in a short but appropriate English speech. After a brief prayer his Lordship delivered a short sermon in Portuguese. The next day he recited a low mass at 9 a.m., at which more than 600 communicants were present. The service concluded by his Lordship blessing a new image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. During the four days of his Lordship's stay at the Church he confirmed nearly 600 people, both young and old.

THE SEAMEN'S REST.—The annual report of the Seamen's Rest for 1887, which has just been published, says:—"A very desirable building site was secured on lease from the Port Trustees, and arrangements were made at once to begin the erection of a building suitable for our work. A munificent offer was made by a contractor to put up the desired building at his own expense, allowing us to repay him in monthly instalments, of course, paying interest on the amount of money invested. We feel that the hand of the Lord was assuredly in this. We could not have undertaken a building project under any other circumstances. A plan of building was early designed and approved, and the building is now rapidly rising. It will be two-storied, the upper-floor being designed to be a home for our missionary. On the ground-floor will be a chapel, a coffee and reading-room for European seamen, a coffee and reading-room for Asiatic seamen, and an office. The building commands the entrances to the Docks; is on the direct route to the markets; is on the tram-line; withal, being on the north-east corner of a wide street, it commands and will always command, the south-west breezes so valued in Bombay. We feel that we could not have a more desirable site nor more favourable auspices for the advance of our work. The attendance during the year has been good, being in the aggregate 1,500 to 1,750 per month. The spiritual work has encouraged our hearts, over 250 having professed conversion. 260 meetings have been held. Some most interesting cases have attracted our attention."

LITIGATION BETWEEN KATHIAWAR STATES.—The long impending political case between the State of Morbi and Dhrangdra on the question of the jurisdiction of the village of Vejulpur, which was filed in 1875, but was allowed to stand over for about 12 years, was taken in hand by Captain W. B. Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, after he resumed charge of the Prant. Mr. A. H. Wadia, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Dhrangdra, and Mr. S. N. Pandit, on behalf of Morbi. The first hearing of the case took place at Gondal on the 16th January last. It took the counsel ten clear days (from 17th to 26th) to go through the documentary evidence only, and the whole evidence was completed by the 16th February. Now nothing but the concluding speeches and the judgment remain to be delivered. The hearing of the speeches has been postponed to the 13th of March, to suit the convenience of counsel.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

THE following are additional subscriptions to the Anjumani-i-Islam School Building Fund:—

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Previously acknowledged	23,627	11	0
H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Junagarh	10,000	0	0
Mr. Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid	1,000	0	0
Mr. Adam Haji Mohamed	500	0	0
Mr. Haji Allahrakha Nathoo	500	0	0
Mr. Hasham Ahmad	250	0	0
Mr. Phirbhai Damji	101	0	0
Dr. Ismail Jan Mohamed	50	0	0
Total	36,028	11	0

DIVINE SERVICE.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

THURSDAY, 8TH MARCH.

4-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address by the Reverend Father Page.

THEFTS OF LETTERS IN THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton gave his decision in the case in which Jacob Benjamin, a sorter in the Railway Mail Service, was charged with the theft on two occasions of letters from the Post Office. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the charge, and Mr. Brown defended the accused.

His Worship said: The accused is an assistant sorter in the Railway Mail Service, and is charged with having on two occasions stolen letters from the Post Office van. The first offence is specified to have occurred on the 5th July, 1887. It is proved that a certain letter containing several cheques and a *hundi* for a large amount was posted at Surat on that date, and passed through the Surat City Post Office on its way to the addressee, Manikchand Lakmichand, of Bombay. This letter never reached its destination, and in consequence the writers had to obtain duplicates of the cheques which had been enclosed in the lost letter, and which was subsequently cashed. The firm suffered no loss except the delay. In January last, the accused was discovered by his superior officer tearing up letters in the Post Office Railway van on the journey to Bombay from Surat. The accused was handed over to the Police, and on Jacob's house being searched, the identical cover which contained the cheques and *hundi* which was lost in July 1887 was found among a quantity of old letters in Jacob's box. The cover has been identified by the writers and the sender of the cheques, it bore the Surat Post Office Stamp of 5th July, 1887, and the writer of the letter which had been enclosed gave the substance of the letter from his memo-book of letters and the particulars of the enclosures. The cover has been opened, and the contents not forthcoming, and besides the Surat stamp, it does not bear the mark of the Bombay Post Office, which it would have done, in the ordinary course, if it had passed through the Bombay Post Office. It is also proved that Jacob Benjamin was an assistant sorter in the Surat Post Office van on the night of the 5th July, and he therefore had an opportunity to take that letter. These facts, therefore, that he had the opportunity to steal the letter, that its cover was found in his possession, and that it does not bear the Bombay Post mark, taken together are of overwhelming weight against the accused. To shift this weight it has been denied that the cover was found in his possession, but on that point there is not the smallest room for doubt. It has been ingeniously argued that the letter might have passed through the Bombay Post Office, but the Bombay stamp has been lost in that part of the cover which has been torn off. Doubtless there was room on the part, which has been torn off, for the stamp, but ingenious as the argument is it failed to account for the accused's possession of the cover. If the cover had passed through the Bombay Post Office, it would in all probability have been delivered to the addressee at Bombay, but it was not delivered to him, or it might have been stolen by a postman, and in either case the accused would not have received the cover. It is not possible to account for his possession of this cover, except on the supposition that the accused took it from the Railway van, and had kept it ever since. It has also been suggested that the omission of the Bombay Post mark is a mistake which sometimes does occur, but this presumes that the letter did pass through the Bombay Post Office and raises the same difficulties as the last suggestion, and makes it impossible to explain the accused's subsequent possession of a cover which had gone out of his hands, and which was addressed to another person. Considering these facts I have no hesitation in finding the accused guilty on the first head of the charge. There was a temptation to steal a letter which appeared to contain valuables, and the accused has unfortunately yielded to that temptation. His retention of the cover can only be explained as one of those accidental items of evidence which the most careful thief sometimes leaves behind. There is little to say about the second head of the charge. The accused was caught red handed, and Mustapha, who has given his evidence quite fairly and consistently, seems to have acted with prudence and judgment, he has related, and his relation is borne out by six other evidence. He happened to observe the accused tearing up some papers, and immediately asked him to explain what he was doing. These papers proved to be letters which had been posted and which the accused had been sorting. The accused begged to be forgiven, but both Mustapha and the Superintendent, before whom the accused was placed, declined to overlook the offence, and Jacob was placed before the Police. The silk thread, &c., found in the pigeon holes of the desk, where he has been sitting, are not so clearly traced to him, but as he called no evidence to support his statement that he had bought the articles at Surat; the only conclusion is that he abstracted them from some of the letters which he tore up. The attempt to prove that Mustapha is actuated with malicious feelings towards the accused has not been successful, on the contrary, he has acted with consideration, but with perfect firmness. Naturally these cases against the accused raised the suspicion that he has been engaged in the practice of thefts for a considerable time, but as this is only a suspicion, I will not give it much weight. It is impossible to say how much the accused has been a gainer by his offences, but his duties are responsible and the safety of such an important service as the Postal Service must be ensured.

His Worship then found the prisoner guilty on both charges, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, a collective term of twelve months.

PRESENTATION TO POLICE OFFICERS.

A GENERAL monthly parade of the police force was held yesterday before Sir Frank Souter in the compound of the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla. The parade consisted of the men of the E Division, the Prince's Dock, the Reserved Force, the Mounted Police, and those of the Detective Branch. After the inspection, and in the presence of their Superior Officers, Mr. Superintendent Smith, Mr. Ingram, Chief Inspector, Prince's Dock, Rao Sahib Dajee Gungajee, of the Reserved Force, Mr. Inspector C. Morarrao, of the Mounted Police, and Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali, Superintendent of the Detective Branch, Sir Frank presented to Jemadar Mahomed Ali Lal Ali, of the Detective Police, and Jemadar Hussain Ali, of A Division, with a rich gold embroidered *mundil* or head-dress, each said to be worth Rs. 80, for the valuable services rendered by them, and for their zeal, tact, and ability, in detecting and obtaining a conviction in a recent case of housebreaking, when property to the extent of Rs. 7,000 was recovered. The persons concerned in the robbery were convicted at a recent Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to twelve years. Sir Frank, addressing the men present, asked them to follow the example of the two police officers, and said that their services would be duly acknowledged and appreciated by the local Government.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE HYDERABAD STATE.

HYDERABAD, 4TH MARCH.

WITH reference to several old-standing claims against the State, as well as the debts due to the Nizam's Government by *sahucars* and others in Hyderabad, various Commissions had at different times been appointed to institute inquiries into and decide upon them. The last of these Commissions was appointed before Sir Asman Jah's assumption of office, and consisted of two officials. At the recommendation of the present Minister, his Highness appointed the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra, one of the high nobles here, as President of the Debt Commission, to which was also added another member. Claims of upwards of ten crores of rupees have been already perferred before the Commission.

The President recently reported to the Minister that the Commission as constituted at present was unable to discharge its duties with the requisite efficiency and expeditiousness; and proposed that a General Committee of about twelve members, with sub-committees to work under it, should be appointed. It was recommended that the General Committee should examine the work already done, go into the history of every one of the old claims preferred, refer to the several notifications that were at different times issued by Government on the subject, ascertain what claims had been preferred in accordance with the terms of these notifications, and report upon the result of these inquiries, stating the number and nature of the claims which were pending inquiry.

It was further proposed that, on receipt of this report, Government should direct the Commission to distribute these cases for inquiry to the different sub-committees with a view to the claims being inquired into and decided upon without undue delay.

This proposal of the President has just received the sanction of the Minister, who has directed that until such time as the report of the General Committee is received the meetings of the existing Debt Commission should be postponed. "This order," a correspondent says, "is unpopular with the claimants; but the general opinion is that, considering the magnitude of the claims advanced, amounting as they do to upwards of ten crores of rupees, the fullest possible inquiry should be instituted into them; especially as some of these claims are of very long standing, going back to more than fifty years. The public feel that with a Commission composed of twelve high officials of the different departments of the State, every claim preferred will meet with a full and complete inquiry and a just decision."

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE third of the present series of these lectures on the "History of Semitic Letters and Writing, together with the Phonology of the Group," was delivered in the University Convocation Hall, on Monday afternoon, by the Rev. J. Douglas Lord. The following is an abstract:—

One of the greatest gifts given to the world by Semitic races may well be regarded to be the alphabet, to which our attention may be now directed for a while. A rebuff which meets the Semitic student on the very threshold of his subject is the maze of alphabets and written characters which call for his attention, each one being so unlike the rest that it has to be separately learnt. Those now in use are Hebrew, Syriac, Samaritan, Assyrian, Arabic and Geese or Ethiopic. But the Babel does not end here, for other forms of these alphabets, which have been used during the history of progress towards the stages at which they received the abovementioned names, are, to say the least, intricate and abounding with unsuspected forms, which surround each with difficulty when it comes to be deciphered. Among these three may be regarded as distinct alphabets, *viz.*, the Estrangelo or old Syriac, the modern being the Peschito; the Cufic letters of the Arabic which were replaced by the Naskhi; and the Himyeritic, which is the original alphabet from which the Geese or Ethiopic grew. In these are contained the Semitic writings which carry us back further into the youth of the world than any others except Egyptian, Accadian, and, perhaps, Chinese. We may deal first of all with Assyrian, the only one of those mentioned which is not of Semitic origin, it having been taken secondhand from the Accadian, who brought it with him from his mountain heights. It was in its primary conception as Accadian hieroglyphic or pictorial, after the type of Egyptian and Chinese. In the agglutinous language of the Turanian Accadian, each figure was intended to represent a single object or idea and even syllable. These hieroglyphics gradually became corrupted into the cuneiform or arrow-shaped characters. When the Semite came into power he appropriated this modified form of writing, and endeavoured to fit it to his own inflectional language, albeit with but small success. This completed the change of ideographs, into phonetics, and produced the ponderous and inadequate Assyrian syllabary of some five or six hundred figures, only some of which can be traced to their original hieroglyphs. The writing passed through the stages known as the "Archaic," "Hieratic," "Babylonian," and that used for the Persian inscriptions, until the change of the material from papyrus to clay had worked its worst, and by changing curves and circles into angles, produced straight lines, which, through the action of the stylus on wet clay, assumed the form of a wedge or arrow. The two principal classes of difficulties encountered in this system are that the same symbol often stands for more than one word, and that the phonetics do not always distinguish between closely similar sounds, such as A B and A P, and again the sibilants in "sir," "zir," "'sir," and "tsir," have only one representative figure. It was next shown that the remaining alphabets of the Semite, which have a common source, are not the invention of Phœnicians, as once supposed, though they have alone the praise of having put to a practical and world-wide use the 21 Hieratic letters and other figures of Egypt; and by the addition probably of one —"ain"—of limiting them to the most convenient form of 22 phonetic letters. Unlike the Assyrians, who endeavoured to fit a large number of symbols to their own language, the Phœnicians took the most convenient of figures representative of sound, and used hitherto only in the Hieratic writings of Egypt, reducing them to the simplest form representative of the fewest possible sounds. The Hieratic letters were again simplified forms of hieroglyphs, which had well nigh lost their pictorial value, while they were partly ideographic or representative of ideas, and partly phonetic. Some considerations which would lead to an approximate date for the first use of this alphabet were pointed out, it being almost certainly in use when the Israelites departed out of Egypt. To pass over ancient Greek, Persian and Numidian, we need only follow out the history of Hebrew and Aramean. Samaritan is connected with ancient Hebrew. Under Aramean are the Palmyrene and the Hebrew square characters, the so-called "Asshurith." From Palmyrene descend Estrangelo (the old ornate Syrian) and Nestorian, Sabian, and the character in which the Semitic joins with the ancient Persian to form the Sassinid writing. Under Estrangelo comes the Peschito or modern Syriac, the ancient Cufic character of Arabic, and the Uiguric or old Turkish. The modern Arabic or Naskhi shows more similarity to Peschito than to Cufic, while those of the south seem to bear marks of Greek growth carried south. Perhaps, however, a new character found in the Hejaz may prove to be a middle stage between Aramean and the southern branch. By these and other intermediate steps all the Semitic alphabets may be traced. It is supposed that the southern branch extended itself by sea to the north of the Indus, whence many suppose it became the basis of Indian alphabets. All the earliest inscriptions are more or less alike—the Phœnician, Hebrew, Aramean, and that of the Moabite stone were more or less angular with straight lines and few curves, and therefore suitable for inscription. This form is best preserved in Samaritan. The letters of the Aramean inscriptions in Egypt, found on papyrus, the bandages of mummies, and on stones, might have been placed in this group, but though closely alike they mark the transition between this and the next stage, when the heads of such letters as beth, daleth, ain and resh began to open, curves to straighten, and more elaborate letters to become less complicated. The history was further traced through Palmyrene, Estrangelo, Peschito and Arabic Naskhi. For practical use, the last mentioned is best, as it can be written faster then Peschito and Rabbinic Hebrew. Jews in Europe also have another cursive hand. Sabean and Geese are closely alike from the earliest times, differing slightly as inscribed and written, and alone has a tendency for its letters to open to the bottom instead of to the left side as the others—a fact probably accounted for by the habit of writing from left to right and right to left in alternate lines, as in ancient Greek and other inscriptions called Boustrophedon. The earliest proof of an alphabet of 22 letters is found in the Hebrew alphabetical Psalms. Arabic, which has 28, and Ethiopic 26, once had the same 22, which is shown by the numerical value of the letters being the same. Apart from this the only difference is that "sin" has taken the place of the letter "samech." Of the 22 "ain" and "cheth" had certainly a double pronunciation, for both of which Arabic has separate letters. The other varying letters and the Ethiopic convenient syllabary of 202 letters formed from the 26 were described. The history of the vowel points was next traced. In the earliest periods alif, yodh, he and vav are used with vocular power. The first beginnings were with the separation of words, and the introduction of a stroke or point, the first certain introduction of vowel points into Arabic was that of Abu Shalleb, who died A. H. 40. Then followed the vowel points and several reading marks into Syriac used by Theophilus and Jacob of Odessa, A. D. 710. The present Arabic system of three short vowels becoming long with semi-consonants came into use with the Naskhi writing introduced by Ebu Mokla, who died A. D. 939. The origin of Ethiopian is unknown. Samaritan and Mandœan have extended the use of the semi-vowels. The Hebrew are the most complicated, with five short, five long, and a semi-vowel resembling the short vowel sound between "b" and "e" in "blue." It has also 32 signs and accents for marking punctuation, one and musical notes. Apart from the hint which was furnished by Syriac, the system is independent. The double system of Syriac vowels, one of Syriac and one of Greek origin, was then described, and the first part of the lecture was brought to a close with a sketch of the numeric notation of the languages. A very important and at the same time instructive part of philology, to which we now come, is "phonology." For by it we can to a great extent account for the changes which time has worked in words—changes which occur in accordance with facts which are more or less reducible to rule. We find words in different languages now widely different which were once the same. Thus the Hebrew for "skull" is gulgoleth, Aramean is golgultho, while Arabic has become jalajatun and even jumjumatun. Other words alike in pronunciation, and possibly even in meaning, are traceable to an entirely different origin. In Persian, for instance, the word malakut means "kingdom" and "angels." With the first meaning it is derived from the Semitic root M L K, of which the Arabic is malaka, Hebrew malak, and Syriac m'lak—to rule or possess. In the second sense it comes from the Arabic malakun, an angel, a word which has the alif which occurs in the middle syllable of the Hebrew m'lakha, from the root laak, to send a messenger. It is more easy to trace these changes in the Semitic languages than in others. Such changes are reducible to two kinds; the first is "phonetic corruption," the result of defect in muscular exertion and a laziness in articulation, which in Semitic languages consists less in elisions and shortenings of words than in substituting more easily enunciated sounds for the more difficult in the use of sounds for which certain people have a predilection in and the avoidance of the reverse. In such changes like are substituted for like sounds, and in the Semitic tongues, with the exception of liquids, are confined to their own class, whether labial, guttural, dental, or sibilant. The second instance of change—dialectical growth—was likewise instanced, and the lecturer expressed his regret that it would be impossible in this short course to show the bearings of the physiology of the vocal organs upon such changes.

After showing the reasons for the double sounds of Hebrew ain and cheth, permission was asked to give a list of the most usual phonological changes, even at the risk of seeming dry, as it was felt that it would shew, more than anything else, the nature and degree of the changes, as well as the uniform relations which the languages bear to each other. It is impossible here to reproduce the instances which were supplied from the several languages. The simple soft "d" sound is the same throughout, never changing. Hebrew daleth, Syriac dolath, Arabic dal. In the next instance Hebrew "zain" corresponds to Syriac dolath, and Arabic dhal. Hebrew shin and samech, Syriac shin and semrath, are represented in Arabic by "sin." On the other hand, Hebrew "sin," Syriac semrath, became shin in Arabic. Hebrew tsadi, Syriac tsodi, and Arabic sad are the same letters and sounded by Semitic speakers very nearly alike. Hebrew tsadi also corresponds with Syriac ain, and Arabic dhad; and on the other hand Arabic sad sometimes ain. The thick "T" sound is a thick rough and purely Semitic sound, and runs through the group in the form of Hebrew and Syriac teth and Arabic ta. Hebrew and Syriac teth as well as Hebrew tsadi are also sometimes represented by Arabic zoi; the heavy sibilant Z is the same throughout as seen in Hebrew and Syriac zain and Arabic zay. Soft "T" likewise is the same. But Hebrew shin corresponds with Syriac thao and Arabic tha. The three, Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic are mentioned as specimens of the different branches. These rules are so far certain that we may be sure that if any given word occurs in more than one of the cognate languages, it will be in agreement with them. Instances of changes of letters within their own class, and less distinctly Semitic, were next shown in detail, as in labials z'man, and z'van, time. In palatals, ragal and rakal, and dentals, nathan and nadan, and so on. To which were added such peculiarities as the omission of gutturals in Assyrian as alu for ahalu, a city, the insertion of epenthetic and other letters, the reversal of order as lev and bal, a heart, and shortening by aphœresis and assimilation. Of the last we have the well-known instance of Abdu'r Rahman, for Abdu al Rahman, where the "elif" is first absorbed into the vowel of "Abdu" and the "lam" afterwards assimilated to the following "ré." With regard to the vowels we are able to trace forms sufficiently to show which were the original ones, and the steps by which the changes have taken place. The existence of three primary vowel sounds, a, i and u, which underlie all others, is very plain in the Semitic languages. Semitic "e" and "o" come from these, either by the conjunction of vowels, or the blunting of pure vowel sounds; thus in zakhor and kotel the "o" is a lengthening of long "a" (qamets): but the "o" in yom "day" is equivalent to the diphthong seen in Arabic "yaum;" another instance of avoidance of diphthongs in Hebrew is seen in verbs "lamed aloph," of which "galah" is an instance. The form in Arabic is Galai, and from the 2nd pers. perf. niph. In Hebrew, where the "yod" reappears, we see the letter was once a part of the Hebrew root also. Here the word nigleytha is plainly for "niglaitha," but the diphthong has been avoided and replaced by a long vowel (tsere) which coalesces and makes one sound with yod. In the 2nd pers. sing. of qal it has been still further reduced to galitha, and for this we still have the full form g'laitha in Aramaic. In Assyrian a+a or aye are shortened into the diphthong ai which is the exact reverse. We may give an instance to show that the Hebrew form of piel once more nearly resembled Arabic. Hebrew qittel and Aramean qattel were once like Arabic qattala, the vowels being all short a's. The short a reappears in the Hebrew imperative qattel and imperfect yiqattel, which point out pathach as the proper vowel of the first syllable. In the same way it was shown that the long "e" of the last syllable of qittel has become attenuated from pathach, and lengthened, perhaps in part in compensation for the loss of the final syllable. Other vowels are changed by contractions in weak verbs. Hebrew qam, "to rise," is equivalent to Arabic and Aramean qaem, with middle radical "aliph", of which the Hebrew root is qum, and in which the second vowel has been dropped, the full form being qavem. According to the same analogy the imperfect niphal yiqqom is a contracted form of yiqqavem, and "vav" and "aliph" are interchangeable. Thus we are directed back to Arabic for the explanation of decayed forms. For the entire elision of vowels we may look to Assyrian, where we find sulsu for sulusu (three). In Hebrew words like lashon, the "o" sound is in part to be differently explained, the full form being lasanu—the collective plural lasan with the nominative termination,—which the Semite, forgetful of its origin, used as a singular. We have already noticed that the vocular case terminations have disappeared in many of the languages.

The lecture was here briefly summed up, and the subject of the next lecture, "The Semitic Noun," was stated.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ 9.—Prize Distribution, Alexander Girls' School, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Departure of M. S. Ballaarat.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ Public Meeting and Examination of pupils of the Institution for Deaf Mutes, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 4-30 p.m. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be present.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th March, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·901
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	71·7
Relative humidity of Air	·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of Wind*	SSW. W. NNW. WNW. SW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	182

* From midnight to midnight.

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THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

THE other day we published the resolutions passed at the conference of the bishops of India and Ceylon held recently at Calcutta. These resolutions have now been taken as a text by the Bishop of Bombay for a Pastoral letter which has been addressed to the clergy and laity of the diocese. The resolutions adopted at Calcutta, exclusive of those relating to retired or absent Bishops, his lordship remarks, fall into two groups relating severally to the outward organization of the Church in India and to her fulfilment of her spiritual mission.

The organic structure of the Church is almost as different from her inner life as the body is from the soul: the spiritual work of the Church surpasses her hierarchy in importance almost as far as the building to be upheld surpasses the buttresses which uphold it. Yet, if we think of the Church as of a living being, her life is no more independent of her organism than our souls are independent of our bodies; if we think of the Church as a building, its work is no more independent of its hierarchy than the building, of the buttresses which hold it up. The place which is occupied by organisation in the Resolutions which I am laying before you is a proclamation of the belief of the Indian Bishops that in the scriptural economy of salvation the life of the individual Christian is inseparable from that of the whole body, and the work of the Church for mankind is inseparable from her organized structure.

The Church, his lordship says, is exposed to two relative but opposite dangers—the danger of resting on its organization to the neglect of individual souls, and the danger of so dealing with individuals as to forget that its work for everyone of them is to be done in its corporate character.

There is no doubt against which of those dangers our Church in India as a whole has to guard. It is true that there may be some among the clergy whose besetting temptation it is to be content with the validity of their Orders without stirring up the spiritual gifts which those Orders are intended to confer, to be satisfied with administering valid Sacraments without striving with unfailing laboriousness to build up the souls of their people. But such cases are, I trust, exceptional; while it is at least as exceptional among our laity to find those who have apprehended to the full, how vital to the work of the Church is her divinely appointed organization, how her work depends on her organization, not only for its continuity but for its completeness.

Having explained the relation of the Church to the lives of her individual members, the Bishop proceeds to point out in some detail the bearings of that group of resolutions which relate to the outward organization.

In the course of His watchful care for the Indian Church her Diocese have been combined into a Province under a Metropolitan. Now, in the whole history of the Church of the early centuries we find that the unit of the Church's system is the Diocese, and that Dioceses grouped into a Province are the next stage of her fully developed growth. The English Church life of this country lacks much of the more detailed organization which ought to lie between the charge of the single presbyter and the Diocese as a unit in the Province. But apart from the attainment of this, it was felt that a Province as a whole can only then live its life in full completeness when it claims and receives from the whole Church the recognition of its corporate existence.

What we state then in our Resolutions comes to this. That the Dioceses of India and Ceylon being grouped in the larger whole of a Province, it is essential that in the addition of fresh units the Province as a whole should take a part, and that when the interests of the unit are being dealt with, as in the filling of a see after a vacancy, the place of that unit in the common life makes its interests the common care of the whole.

The first and second Resolutions express the need of a statement of principles and the occasions which made us conscious of that need. The third reserves to the Province the exclusive right of initiative when its sub-division or extension are concerned. The fourth at once qualifies and defines the exclusive right which was claimed by the third. It qualifies it by recognising beyond the Province the larger organization of the Church and by inviting counsel and the expression of their wishes from all who, in associations or as individuals, are interested in the Indian Province and its work. It defines it by indicating in detail what action we deprecate on the part of others, and what rights we hold inherent in ourselves. To go into a little more detail, we desired to offer the frankest recognition to the claims of the great Missionary Societies, to have a voice in the gradual development of the Church which owes so much to their exertions. The course of action which we felt called upon to deprecate as incompatible with our status as a Province is the assuming of an actual initiative on the part of any of our friends, save when acting in full co-operation with the collective Episcopate of the Province.

The fifth Resolution claims for the Bishops of the Province the outward embodiment of their rights in the actual consecration by themselves, or, more strictly speaking, by their Metropolitan, of the Bishops over whose appointment and whose status they claim to have a regulative voice.

The sixth and seventh Resolutions deal with the conditions under which Bishops thus consecrated can alone discharge their proper functions; the sixth defining their relation to their dioceses and the seventh their relations to those by whom their stipends shall be provided. Under the present conditions of the Church in this country no status will be publicly recognized in the Bishops of new Sees except such as has already been conferred upon the Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon, who have been created Corporations sole by Letters Patent, but have been assigned no jurisdiction over their clergy except that consensual jurisdiction which is secured by the oath of Canonical Obedience. All that can be secured, therefore, for the Bishops of Sees to be created hereafter in India is that, precedent to their appointment, the clergy over whom they are to preside shall take the same oath to their future Diocesan as they took to the Bishop whose licence they formerly held. The stipends of new Bishops have to be secured to them during their canonical tenure of their office because it would be incompatible with the dignity of the Episcopate and its place in the economy of God's Church that its holder should be practically removable at will, or should accept his stipend under any such conditions as would interfere with his perfect independence.

Subsidiary resolutions were passed defining the method which ought to be adopted in filling up the See of Travancore, shortly to be vacated by its present incumbent. That method is to revert to the primitive and canonical custom of nomination by the Diocese itself in its orders of clergy and laity.

Having touched briefly on the subject of purity and temperance, His Lordship closes his letter with a few remarks appropriate to the season of Lent.

The work which Lent is intended to promote is but a part, although a necessary part, of a whole far larger than itself. Viewed apart from that large whole, it were a mere round of empty observances unworthy of enlightened Christians.

As leading on to the balanced attainment of a life of true earnestness and devotion, the observances which the season suggests to us have a value which it would be difficult to over-estimate. Those observances, let me remind all my brethren, are self-denial, self-examination, self-abasement, and special devotion. These duties, incumbent on us at all times, are specially pressed home to us by Lent.

Let every thought of our Lenten observances lead us on to something beyond themselves, to the Death by which our sins were atoned for, to the Rising which is the Birth of our new life, to the outpouring of the spirit of promise which secured our being joined to the Saviour. Let the aim of self-examination and self-denial, of self-abasement and of special devotion be simply a new surrender of our whole being to the work of the Holy Spirit within us. Let every sin and every clinging infirmity brought to light by our self-examination be brought in our special devotions to the foot of our Saviour's Cross to be laid before Him in the deep self-abasement which self-denial is intended to promote. In this way shall our searchings into self-cause the old self to be increasingly cast out, and set forward the grand consummation which is the end of all devotion and of all practice, the pervading of our nature as a whole by the new self which is Christ the Risen Lord.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 25th of Feb. there were 219 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 2·63 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 252 deaths, and the death-rate was 30·3 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 46 from cholera, 12 from dysentry, 55 from fevers, 27 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—2 Non-Asiatics, 6 Mixed Races, 144 Hindus, 61 Mohamedans, and 6 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending, 25th Feb., was 219 against 252 and 235 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 25. There were 46 deaths from cholera, against 50 and 31 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 15. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 55 and 14 respectively, against 72 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·3 per mille per annum, against 27·1, the mean of the last five years.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE WANA SUJA.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, opposed an application of the insolvent for an interim order on the ground that he had vexatiously defended a suit brought against him in the Small Causes Court and had concealed one of his books. The suit was brought for the recovery of rent due from the insolvent for certain property which he had leased. He denied his liability, but the claim was proved, and a decree was given against him. His lordship refused the application for an interim order.

RE NUSSEY KESSOWJEE.—Mr. Lang applied for an extension of six months of the period granted for the hearing of a rule *nisi* for the insolvent's final discharge. The insolvent had, owing to the illness of his son which terminated fatally, been unable to serve all the notices to the creditors and comply otherwise with the provisions of the Act, and his case was not ripe for hearing. No opposition was apprehended from the creditors, as there was none on the occasion of the insolvent's personal discharge. His lordship thought the excuse of the insolvent was a very feeble one, and he appeared to have done nothing during the period that had been allowed him. Mr. Lang said it was his intention to serve notices immediately; and the reason why he asked for a six months' extension was that some of the creditors lived in China and others in London; and though it was unlikely that they would offer any opposition, still it was fair to give them an opportunity to do so. His lordship was of opinion that the former order had expired; and Mr. Lang therefore asked for a fresh order under section 60 of the Act. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* which was made returnable in twelve months.

RE MERWANJEE BYRAMJEE.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a three months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE BENJAMIN A. HANSOM.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE OUARY WOMAN.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for leave to serve notices, which his lordship granted.

RE TOM DREWETT.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* for a discharge, as two creditors had not been served with notices. His lordship granted a fortnight's adjournment.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Isaac Ezekiel, Ramjee Bhickajee Palekar, Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Khumbatta, Damodhar Dadajee Patel, Daniel Waller, and Ramchunder Cashiram.

THE MEERUT POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament commenced at Meerut on March 5. The first ties were drawn on the 4th inst. as follows:—The Queen's Bays play the 7th Hussars; the 17th Lancers play the Royal Artillery; the 3rd Dragoon Guards play the 8th Hussars.

In the first match between the Queen's Bays and 7th Hussars the teams were as follows:—The Bays: Captain Scott, Captain Tattersall and Messrs. Kirke and Persse. The Hussars: Captain Hone, Captain Lawley, and Messrs. Carew and Haig.

For the most part of the match the 7th had the Bays hemmed to their half of the ground, though the latter occasionally brake through their opponents and had runs into the Hussars end, where they had bad luck, either missing the ball or hitting behind. In the first period of play the Hussars scored two goals. In the second period, though the ball was mostly kept in the Bays' quarters, they saved their goal, and once Tattersall had a splendid run to the opposite end where in the final shot the ball hit the flag but fell behind. This period was a blank. In the third period Tattersall had another unsuccessful run, after which the Hussars achieved a series of victories, adding five more goals to their score. In the fourth period, Carew began by scoring an eighth goal. Then the Hussars had some ineffectual shots at the Bays' goal, concluding by Captain Hone with a long drive placing the ball between the flags. After this the Bays assumed offensive tactics, but in hitting for the enemy's goal were either ridden off or otherwise failed, till finally Captain Scott hit a goal. When the ball was hit off for the fifth period the Bays carried it to the Hussars' end where they secured a second goal, and after this had more shots without result, till the Hussars turned the tables and made a tenth goal. In the sixth period when only five minutes were left for play, the Hussars rapidly ran up their score by four more goals; coming out victors by fourteen to two. The Bays have not had practice against efficient players at Umballa; while Mr. Kirke has recently returned from furlough.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

THE following, an up-country paper says, will be found to embrace the chief recommendations of the Public Service Commission's Report:—

That the competitive system as now established for the Civil Service be continued.

That the minimum and maximum age for native candidates at the open examination in England be 19 and 23 years respectively.

That the chief vernacular languages of India and Persian should be eliminated from the subjects of the examination and be included among the special studies of successful candidates.

That the practice of allowing candidates to remain an additional year in England to take a University degree be discontinued.

That the Statutory Service be abolished, and the Covenanted Civil Service be reduced to a *corps d'elite* of a strength sufficient to fill the chief administrative posts and a certain number of lower appointments, so as to ensure sufficient training for the junior members. This will involve the transfer of a number of posts to a local service to be recruited provincially.

The title of Covenanted Civil Service will be changed to "Imperial Civil Service of India," the members of which will be bound to serve anywhere in the country. The present title of Uncovenanted will be replaced by that of "Provincial Civil Service," there being below this again a Subordinate Civil Service.

That some 108 reserved appointments be removed from the present schedule, and that the Secretary of State be given power to revise the schedule from time to time, after the proposed revisions have been 90 days before Parliament.

That in filling up the higher appointments, which it is now proposed to exclude from the schedule, regard be had to the claims of Civil Servants, Officers of the Staff Corps, and members of the Uncovenanted Service, who have been borne on the list since 1869.

That the Provincial Service be filled partly by promotion from the subordinate service and partly by recruitment.

Statutory Civilians will be absorbed into the Provincial Service. The grades of pay in this service and the leave and pension rules will be fixed on independent grounds and bear no relative proportion to those of the Imperial Service.

That in the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta the number of Judges selected from the judicial branch of the Provincial Service or from advocates and pleaders be increased. That as the posts of the chief administrative officers of districts and judges involve most responsible duties, the principle of selection be more completely adopted in regard to their appointment.

That officers declared ineligible for promotion be retired on reduced pensions after a certain period of service.

That a board of examiners be appointed in each Presidency to secure uniformity in examinations for the Provincial and Subordinate Service, non-official Europeans and Natives being represented on such boards.

SIR F. ROBERTS ON TEMPERANCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF made a speech on temperance at a concert and meeting at the Royal Artillery Theatre, Meerut, on Saturday. Sir Frederick Roberts praised temperance in everything, and pointed out its many advantages, stating the cause had done much good for the army. Crime had decreased, and several were the blessings that had followed in its wake. The good was spreading rapidly, and he hoped some day he would command an army of temperance men. Mr. Gregson had done excellent work, and Mr. Beatty was following well in his footsteps, and was, at this moment interviewing all temperance societies and regiments in India, and would place before the Government the results of his labours, which would help the Government in its new scheme of doing away with the canteen, and replacing it by a large room where all the men, abstainers or not, could get mild refreshments, and all could have social intercourse with each other. Our chaplains should help the cause, for an intermixture of religion would give a healthful impetus. Bad language was another great evil that had to be contended with, as it did no good and set a bad example to the younger hands. Sir Frederick exhorted all hands to suppress bad language and advance the cause of temperance in every way possible.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Percy Bates' valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, plants, &c., at No. 17, Land's End, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p m.

C-B. B. MARE, by an English sire, age 6 off, height 14-1; every fast in saddle. Price, Rs. 325. To be seen by appointment at STEPHENS and SONS.

BRACKETS! BRACKETS! BRACKETS!—Our new stock is well worth visiting and very cheap. Also table ornaments, vases, centrepieces, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FRENCH PRUNES, fresh and fruity, As. 6 per lb or Re. 1 per 3 lbs.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT:—Tickets to seats in the Pavilion at Rs. 1 and Annas 8, and seats in the open at Annas 4 and Annas 2, can be had at once from the Hon. Secretary, 47, Medows Street, Fort. Also on the ground on the 10th and 12th instant.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a week, and was very well treated; in fact, I could not have had more attention and been better treated than if I was one of the Proprietor's own Guest. The Manager, too, was most obliging, and saw to the despatch of my Luggage and Horses Up-country, and saved me no end of trouble. Signed E. S. D., Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin; Re. 1, Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO BE SOLD, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply to the Advocate-General, Chambers, High Court.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER Church Gate Street, Fort.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND EAR-STUDS and LOCKETS, Rs. 150 to Rs. 800.—S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 13, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.—A large Millinery and Dress-making Establishment with Goodwill, Fixtures, Show Cases, &c. Apply "FINIS," *Bombay Gazette.*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

PRINTING INKS.—A consignment to hand at specially advantageous rates. Apply Godown-Keeper, WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS will be supplied by R. NOWROJEE to the public, by orders being received. Orders will be promptly executed.—Opposite Macropolo, Medow Street.

WANTED, an experienced HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for a new Dispensary at Jaffarabad. Salary, Rs. 35 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates, to DEWAN, Janjira.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort, Best view, Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Mrs. Lake, Rampart Row. Great reduction in prices. Cheap dresses, &c., made to order. Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Bail and other dress materials at very low prices.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, Price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WANTED, a SECRETARY and MANAGER for the Western India Flour Mills, Ld. Apply by letter submitting qualifications and terms to the Directors, 86, Grant Road, up to 15th March current.

TO LET, well furnished spacious HOUSE in Middle Colaba, suitable for Chummery or large family, for 8 months from 1st April, with or without use of Landau and pair of horses. Apply "A. Z.," care of this Paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwar.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles, in Silver, Electro and Glitware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

OUR famous selections of the PURE TEAS of India, China, and Ceylon, are guaranteed to be of the Highest Quality and richest flavour. Trial orders requested. Prices ranging from ans. 7 to Rs. 2 per lb., in tin packets. DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen, hair and beards clipped and brushed by machinery, Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor: F. FINKELSTEIN, 73b, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively
Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
15 cases Falkner's whiskey, Irish malt.
4 dozen red wine in quarts and pints, and 5 dozen beer.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 strong English-built dog-cart, with grey pony and harness.
1 handsome strong English built landau.
1 second-hand office shigram in good order.
1 strong second-hand single-seated brougham in very good order.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale."
1 handsome strong canoe-shaped landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th March, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL SALE OF SEWING MACHINES AT WHOLE SALE RATES.

The undersigned have received a large stock of English and Continental makers sewing machines direct from manufacturers.
Our recent arrival are from—
Wertheim (Singer)
Siedle and Naumann "
G. M. Pfaff "
Bist 1 "
Bear and Rempel "
Gritzener "
Frister and Rossmann "
Junker and Rhue (Rhenania)
Wheeler and Wilson's (original No. 1)
All machines are first-class, in thorough working order, and ready for immediate use. Every assistance and information are given to intending purchasers.
Accessories of every description kept in stock for immediate supply.
Price exceedingly cheap.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Commission Agents.
Bombay, 8th March, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF BURNT AND WET AND DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., near the office of the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited (near the Sassoon Dock, Colaba), on account of the underwriters. the following:—3 dockras and a quantity of loose, burnt and wet and damaged cotton.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, 1888, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889, and squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets for 12 months, *i.e.,* from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.

For particulars and conditions of those sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets; or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 full size billiard table by Lazarus.
1 tandem trycicle.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th March, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
5 cases coloured prints.
3 cases gold embroidered brocade gauze.
2 cases white lappet sarees.
10 cases coloured and white handkerchiefs of varioussizes.
1 cases white doria.
2 cases white shirtings.
1 cases white drills.
6 bales Turkey red yarn. No. 40.
2 bales grey dhoties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
A whole plate camera, with 3 double dark slides, lens on tripot-stand, by Ross.
A trial consignment of superior claret, Domaine Du Trianale.
On account of the underwriters.—
J G—3157-58, 3160-61—4 cases SWD Prints.
An account of the concerned.
206—1-3—3 Cases damaged cochineal ex s.s. "Coromandel."

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of the British I. S. N. Company—A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AT FALKLAND ROAD.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Bapty Brothers, Limited, to put up their surplus land, measuring about 6,769 square yards for sale by public action on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March 1888, at 4 p. m., at the company's Mill premises at Falkland Road.
The above land is well adapted for building bungalows or chawls.
For further particulars and plan of the property apply to the Manager at the Mill, or to the undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 8th March, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

AT Reuter's quotation of 102, Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday; but in Paris Rentes were stationary at 106⅞. Silver was still worth 43⅝d per oz; and in Indian Securities, Rupee and Sterling, there was no change. A quarter of a million in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

There was no movement in the Wheat or Mincing Lane Markets. The Sheep Skin Sales closed in London yesterday, the total quantity offered—710,000—having found buyers in presence of a firm feeling and an active demand.

In Liverpool, the Cotton Market closed quiet, the total sales, which aggregated 10,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats), having again exceeded the morning's estimate by 2,000 bales. There was, however, a decline of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, and in all the qualities of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomraottee usually quoted; and in other East Indian growths. "Good" Bengals were 1-16d. lower. In American Arrivals there was a fall of 1-32d. for May-June, and of 3-64d. in all other positions. "Fine" Broach, with "Fully Good" clause is reported to have been done at 5 3-32d. for March-April shipment, which is 5-32d. below the price wired last Friday for a month earlier shipment. Manchester was quiet but unchanged.

In New York there was a further fall of 1-16d. on the spot price at 10¼ cents; but July Futures were 12 points higher at 10·30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, at 18,000 bales, were heavier than they were on the corresponding day in either of the preceding years, and bring the totals for comparison as follows:—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Receipts	18,000	17,000	12,000
Three day's do.	40,000	39,000	32,000
Since 1 Sept. 87	4,922,000	4,883,000	4,616,000

The Liverpool Market opened steady this morning: probable sales, 12,000 bales; Imports, 19,000 bales.

In addition to the purchases of ready stuff which we reported last evening, we hear that contracts in "Good" Broach, for this month's delivery, were made between dealers in the Bazaar to the extent of some 2,000 bales, at Rs. 231, 231½, and 232. This morning the market opened with a rather dull feeling, and it looked as if Cotton would be obtainable at rather lower than yesterday's prices; but as the day advanced a rather brisk demand, chiefly from spinners and native dealers, sprang up, leading to a considerable business, and to the general maintenance of rates, while in the case of Barsee and other stapled Oomra kinds, we call prices rather higher. Some 1,500 bales of Bengals were taken at Rs. 176½ to Rs. 182½; 750 Barsee, at Rs. 218-21; a few hundred bales of Khangaum and Akola, at Rs. 207 and Rs. 203½, respectively; and a little Best Broach, at Rs. 244, and Veravul, at Rs. 185-200. A few hundred bales of old Dharwar were also taken, at Rs. 197¼ per candy. European firms have generally kept out of the market as buyers, but we hear of offers from that quarter of "Good" Bhownuggur, for April delivery, at Rs. 196. The following are this afternoon's official quotations:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals	179-80	174-5	170-69	March.
Akola	...	211	206-7	do.
Sheagaum	...	210	206	do.
Khangaum	...	213-4	209-10	do.
Julgaum	...	206-5	200-199	do.
Khandeish	...	204	198	do.
Barsee	...	218	209-10	do.
Bhownuggur	217	206	197-6	April.
Dhollera / Bombay pressed	212	201-2	192-3	March and April.
Broach	240	235	231	March.
Dharwar	...	...	206-5	May.
Westerns	...	...	190	do.

WHEAT.—The usual daily small business in old Ekdani in the Bazaar is reported at previous prices; but we hear of nothing doing in the new crop, for which quotations are unchanged.

SEEDS are without movement in any description either of old or new seed; and enquiry for the coming crop is absent.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,837	bales.
Wheat	4,742	cwt.
Linseed	3,427	"
Rapeseed	1,704	"
Gingelly	2,614	"
Groundnuts	10,585	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet but steady. The Clan McDonald (s), has been fixed for selected Ports at 20s. per ton, early April loading.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day with not much doing, and rates upon the whole may be quoted the same as last evening, though, in Bank Paper, they are the turn higher. Three months' sight Credits were placed to some extent at 1s 4 13-16d. for March delivery; but the general rate was 1-32d higher, while 1s 4 13-16d. has been quoted for May. The market closes quiet at

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·77½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had an upward tendency to-day. Fours for cash opened at 97 15-16 with strong buyers at that rate, and an advance of ⅛ per cent. thereon has since been established. There were also buyers for the next account at 97 ⅞ and for the end of April at 97-11-16. and, at closing, 1-16 may be added in each case. The other denominations is still quoted at 103¼, nominal.

SHARES.—Only a moderate business has been passing to-day, and in the case of Mill Scrip we have to report a decline in all cases where there has been any change, the result of the operations of speculators. Manekjee Petit shares are called Rs. 42½ lower, Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 15; Coorla, Rs. 7½; and Empress, Ripon, and Queen, Rs. 5 each. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 up for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the second. Bombay Ice have moved up Rs. 2 per share.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

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Or 24 do. do. " 38.

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NOTES
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALLARDICE—February 22, at Mylemony, Mysore Territory, the wife of W A Allardice, of a son.
BIRCH—At Darjiling, the wife of J Briscow Birch, Esq. D S Police, Howrah, of a daughter.
WALMSLEY—February 2, at Kurnool, the wife of J W Walmsley, Inspector of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRY—OSTREHAN—February 29, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Arthur J Barry, second son of Mr Charles Barry, London, to Mabel, daughter of Col Ostrehan, Bo S C.
LEES—WORGAN—February 28, at Katak, by banns, with Choral Service, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev C H Reynolds, Chaplain, Oswald Campbell Lees, P W D, fourth son of the late Sir John Campbell Lees, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, to Ethel Maud Elaine, eldest daughter of John Berney Worgan, Esq. B C S.

DEATHS.

GRANT—March 2, at Roorkee, Lieutenant James Grant, Bengal Sappers and Miners, aged 50 years.
JOHN—February 8, at Saint Thomas' Mount, Alice Maude, wife of Assistant Apothecary James John.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

THE Legislative Council yesterday proceeded with the second reading of the Bombay Municipal Bill, No. IV. of 1887, as revised by the Select Committee. His Excellency the Governor presided, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and all the other members of the Council were present, several of them favouring the Council with their views on the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Naylor, in moving that the Bill be read a second time, alluded to the fact that the death of Sir Maxwell Melvill had reduced the numbers of the Select Committee, which devoted so much time to the revision and amendment of the original draft, from six to five, and placed the Indian members of the Committee in a majority. This was the first occasion in the history of the Council in which a majority was so constituted, and it happened that of the three natives of India thus forming the majority of the Committee one was a Hindu, one a Mussulman, and one a Parsee, while the acting Advocate-General and himself were Europeans. As Mr. Naylor remarked, a completely representative Committee was thus constituted which could not be excelled by any principle of selection that might be devised. But this was not all. Two of the Indian members have seats on the Corporation, one of them having been chairman for two years, while three members of the Committee are practising barristers in the city of Bombay. It cannot be said that such a Committee was incapacitated by want of knowledge or want of sympathy from doing justice to the Bill, or to the legitimate aspirations of the Corporation and the citizens of Bombay. The Committee was assisted in their task by a multitude of advisers, who from outside placed a great deal of practical suggestion at its disposal. All the suggestions made—and they were innumerable—were considered and carefully discussed by the Committee, and were adopted or not adopted according to the views of the majority. Mr. Naylor claimed that the revision, while preserving the form and general provisions of the Bill as introduced, effected important changes in two directions. The aim of these modifications was to give to the citizens of Bombay as large a measure of self-government as is compatible with the maintenance of the safeguards ordinarily found in legislation concerning local bodies, while carefully modifying every provision in the Bill which might inconvenience the residents of the city or injure them in their individual rights or privileges.

Mr. Naylor went on to show that a system of give and take had been adopted under which the Corporation had really profited. Thus of forty-nine powers vested in the Governor in Council under the existing Municipal law twenty-nine have been continued to him, eight have been abrogated, seven have been transferred to the Council, three to the Standing Committee, and two to the Commissioner. Thus his Excellency the Governor has been despoiled of the power to disallow rules framed by the Corporation or the Town Council for the conduct of their business; of the right to appoint the chairman of the Town Council; of that of prescribing new scales of rates and prices for water-supply; the sanctioning of the rates of license fees; the sanctioning of the construction of new water works; and the provision of new places for the disposal of the dead. On the other hand, the Government acquires under the Bill twenty-nine new powers, of which two are transferred from the Corporation—one being the appointment of auditors of the Municipal accounts; and the other being the sanctioning of rules for granting pensions to Municipal officers. Under the existing Acts the Corporation possesses nineteen powers, while the Bill gives fifty-eight to the Council, including fifteen of the present nineteen. Two of the four existing powers withheld from the Council have been given to the Government; the other two relating to street improvement and drainage have been transferred to the Commissioner. The Town Council has fifty-five powers, while eighty are assigned to the Standing Committee. It is somewhat alarming to learn that the Commissioner, who has 119 powers under the existing system, of which he will only part with eighteen, giving four to the Council, thirteen to the Standing Committee, and one to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, will under the Bill possess one hundred and eighty-three powers, eighty-two of them being new. Mr. Naylor admitted that in one instance at least the transfer of power from the Town Council to the Commissioner was due to an oversight. It is not too much to say these transfers of powers are in themselves the real source of much of the dissatisfaction with which the Bill has been received in spite of many good features. Mr. Naylor claims that if the Bill pass substantially in its present shape it will augment considerably the authority of the Council and of the Standing Committee, while leaving to the Government the controlling power which, he holds, should belong to it while giving to the Municipal Commissioner the executive powers which it is necessary to entrust to him. With regard to the amendments that will be proffered, Mr. Naylor intimated that they would be dealt with on their merits, with the desire to improve the Municipal Government of the city and enhance the importance and power for the good of the Council which is the head of the Municipal constitution.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Naylor's long address Mr. Latham spoke of the necessity of considerably amending the Bill. He regretted the substitution of the word Council for Corporation, and intimated that he would move that the latter designation should be retained, and that the Chairman instead of being styled president should be recognised as Mayor of Bombay. Mr. P. M. Mehta regarded the Bill as originally drafted as a retrogression to the principles of the Municipality of 1865, which had broken down so irretrievably in six years. He hoped that the Bill would pass in an amended form so that it might do justice to the desire of H. E. Lord Reay to improve the Municipal institutions of the city. Mr. Forbes Adam said that there were reasons for standing still, and stronger ones for going forward, But there were none for going backwards, and that was what the Bill in its first guise would have done. As it at present stood it was neither fish nor flesh; it required to be considerably amended. Mr. West in a brief speech said that the desire of the Government was to give the city a system of administration adapted to its needs while affording to the citizens an opportunity of taking a share in public life and getting an education in Municipal affairs. We share in the hope expressed by the new Member of Council that the Bill may be passed in a form which will meet reasonable expectations, and that when thus passed it will be turned to the best use of which it is capable, all parties seeking in it the means of working together for the common good. That the Bill will be modified before being passed we have never for a moment entertained a doubt; if any such doubt existed the spirit of conciliation manifested in the Legislative Council yesterday would completely dispel it.

WE are glad to be able to state on the best authority that the condition of the Crown Prince, though still occasioning anxiety, is not so hopeless as the tenor of some of the bulletins published has led the public to infer. A telegram received from Her Majesty by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on Monday is re-assuring, the conditions being apparently more satisfactory. There is reason still to believe that the affection is not cancer. Letters received by the last mail justify by anticipation the gratifying impression produced by the telegram. The inflammation was considerable and imposed the necessity of the greatest care and circumspection; but the operation of trachæotomy had been successful in giving the relief required. The case was not desperate, however great the anxiety which must naturally be entertained from the seat of the affection. There is still in the highest quarters a hope of recovery, which is shared by Sir Morell Mackenzie. The announcement in the columns of a local contemporary that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has abandoned his intention of going out tiger shooting on account of the news from San Remo, is, we are authorised to say, erroneous. The expedition has been put off simply from pressure of work; the news from San Remo is, as we have stated, and as Reuter also shows, reassuring rather than alarming.

IT is a pity that when charges of mismanagement are brought against a public authority they are not made with due directness. Thus the *Standard,* in reviewing the Indian career of Lord Dufferin, alleges by implication rather than by direct assertion that the delay and expense incurred in completing the conquest of Burma have resulted from the Viceroy's miscalculation of the cost of the undertaking. The real *onus,* the London paper says, must rest with Lord Dufferin and his advisers. "The blame may be shifted from one pair of shoulders to another, but it is quite certain that one and all of the authorities concerned in the invasion and annexation of Upper Burma forgot or overlooked some of the simplest truths in the always difficult task of appropriating a neighbouring territory, and of subjecting some millions of people to a new and foreign authority." We are told further, that the prevailing difficulties are due simply to a misconception of the obstacles that had to be overcome. Now, had all this been reduced to the specific allegation that the Government of India set out upon this war without having made adequate provision for it, or that there was any reluctance on the part of the Government in furnishing a sufficiency of men and material for subjugating the country, the answer would have been easy enough. The first allegation would be in part true, since in the first instance the provision made was not equal to the demands of the campaign. The campaign was begun on a scale appropriate enough to a march to Mandalay, and it was only when events proved that the undertaking was much more serious than that that the necessities of the situation were fully realized. But Lord Dufferin's visit to Mandalay changed all that. It was a turning point in the history of the annexation, after which the Government took the very largest view of the needs of the campaign. Thenceforth the authorities in Burma, civil and military, asked for nothing that was not freely given them. Men and all else that they needed were pressed upon them sometimes beyond their own admission of their needs. There was no misconception, as the London Press would have it, of the obstracles that had to be overcome, and if the Viceroy's part in the business must be referred to it is necessary to say that he was more prescient of the difficulties than many of the authorities on the spot. By this time the London Press might have learnt what is well understood in India in regard to this phase of the Burma annexation. But it has not done so, and it is well that the truth should be known, even in London.

IF there was any grievance at all it was a very little one that the representatives of some of the English sea ports brought before the First Lord of the Treasury on Tuesday concerning the favour shown to railway material shipped to India. Such material, it seems, though most of us must have been unconscious of the privilege, is allowed to escape port dues. People with a microscopic perception seem to see in this a sort of bounty upon these shipments, and as, according to a theory that has lately been revealed to us by eminent persons, the railways themselves represent a bounty upon Indian exports, we suppose we must try to regard as serious the objection which a number of people with nothing better to do carried all the way from the Clyde and the Tyne to Downing Street. But it was not through stupidity that Mr. Smith was unable to see what these gentlemen had to complain of.

THERE was an error in the recent statement that Colonels Beville, Humfrey and Forteath, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who complete their term of command during the current year, would have to retire from the service. So far from this being the case they are not only eligible for superior commands, but under strict injunctions from the Secretary of State, they have a preferential claim to such Army Staff appointments as may become vacant. There are some among the officers named whom, considering their exceptionally good record of service, it would be a distinct advantage to the Bombay Army to retain, and we are therefore glad to hear they have no intention of retiring from the service.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, there being present in addition to H. E. the Governor, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the honourable Messrs. J. R. Richey, C.S.I.; R. West, the Advocate-General; K. T. Telang, C.I.E.; F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E.; J. K. Naylor, Rao Bahadur Mahadev Vasudev Barve, C.I.E.; and P. M. Mehta, M.A. The Council, which met at 12 o'clock, sat until 5-45, the greater portion of the time being occupied in the further discussion of the Bombay Municipal Bill. The second reading was moved by the Hon. J. R. Naylor who, in the course of his remarks, said the outcome of the Select Committee's labours was that many large and important changes had been effected in the details of the measure with a view to rendering it more acceptable to the Corporation and to the ratepayers whom they represented. The honorable member reviewed at length the various emendations and amendments which had been suggested by the Select Committee, and compared the amended Bill as now present with the Bill as it appeared when originally introduced into the Council. Concluding, he said he would feel it his duty to ask the Council to accept it as revised by the Select Committee, for it would meet the wants of this large and ever-increasing city and of the citizens, and would enhance the importance and powers for the good of the Municipal Corporation. The hon. Advocate-General foreshadowed certain amendments of which he had given notice, foremost of which proposed to change the designation of the President of the Corporation to Mayor and of the Council to Corporation. The hon. Mr. Mehta also expressed his intention of moving several amendments, and in so doing traced the financial history of the Corporation, and spoke strongly against any increase of power being placed in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner. The hon. Mr. Forbes Adam and the hon. Mr. West also spoke to the motion, after which the Bill was read a second time and the Council adjourned for luncheon. On reassembling the clauses were dealt with, various amendments being carried. That of the hon. Advocate-General relative to the change of designation was defeated, and the further discussion of the Bill was adjourned till Saturday. Two new Bills—(1) to amend the Sind Village Officers' Act, and (2) a Bill to further amend the Bombay Local Boards Act (1884) and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act 1884, being dealt with, the former passing the first reading and the latter being read a first, second, and third time and passed.

AT their meeting yesterday, the Town Council considered a report submitted by Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer in charge of water works, on the prevention of the waste of water in this city. Mr. Tomlinson showed that over 2,250,000 gallons per diem have been saved in eighteen months by the staff employed for the prevention of waste. Among further measures that were recommended for adoption, Mr. Tomlinson thought something should be done to check the use of water for ornamental gardening, because under the existing circumstances, the Municipality could ill afford to give a free supply of water for luxuries. It was resolved, on the motion of Sir Henry Morland, "that in cases were bungalows with gardens use more water than 25 per cent. in excess of the quantity they pay for by assesment, calculated at annas 4 per 1,000 gallons cost price, a charge should be made in lieu of the rate leviable under sections 64 and 69 of the Municipal Acts, at annas 4 per 1,000 gallons for the whole quantity used."

APART from the increase of the salt duty, the revenue this year shows a considerable advance on that of recent years. At the end of January, it amounted to Rs. 5,25,78,000, being Rs. 5,14,000 more than last year.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE, R.E., who has been placed on special duty for the purpose of compiling the report of Colonel Lockhart's expedition to the Hindu Kush will, it is understood, eventually succeed Colonel Bell as head of the Intelligence Branch in India.

MR. CORDERY leaves Hyderabad shortly on four months' furlough. Mr. A. P. Howel, it is announced, will officiate as Resident, during his absence.

MR. HARE, of the Telegraph Department, accompanies the Sikkim Expedition in charge of the construction party which will have the laying of the line between the camp and Darjeeling.

MR. CHARLES HILL, Public Prosecutor, North-West Provinces, having taken an extension of leave until October next, Mr. G. E. A. Ross will continue to officiate for him until that date.

MR. A. J. DUNLOP, the Inspector-General of Revenue, Hyderabad, proposes to avail himself of the leave lately granted to him from an early date in April. It is said that he will leave Hyderabad on the 5th or 6th April with the object of allowing himself a few days' rest in Bombay. Some notion of Mr. Dunlop's devotion to work may be found from the fact that this is the first holiday he has had for 21 years. He proposes, the local paper understands, to go deeply into the whole question of the Customs duties and Abkari during the voyage, and as the fruit of this holiday the Government is likely to receive a carefully thought out code of regulations on these subjects.

NAWAB VIKAR-UL-UMRA has been appointed President of the Railway Conference at Hyderabad. "As the matter is no longer a secret, and many persons who have not the remotest connection with the Conference are forming and expressing opinions on the question, we may say," remarks the *Deccan Times,* "that so far as we have been able to ascertain, the Conference generally is in favor of the Raipur scheme. There is, however, we believe, a slight difference of opinion as to whether H. H.'s Government should guarantee the scheme, or whether the present Railway Company should obtain the concession itself from the British Government."

ON Friday evening, a large thatched barrack at Ferozepore was burned down, but fortunately no lives were lost, though no property was saved. A similar disaster occurred at the same place last year; as our Ferozepore correspondent remarks, the authorities may see in this repetition an argument against the use of thatched roofs for barracks.

A CASE of libel of great interest to the Sikh community was recently tried in the Court of Mr. W. A. Harris, Subordinate Judge, Lahore. The complainant, Beni Uddeh Singh, the nephew of the well-known Bedi Kheim Singh, of Rawalpindi, prosecuted Dit Singh, the Editor of the Gurmukhi paper *Khalsa Akhbar* for having in the "Sounpan Naluk," an allegory which appeared as a supplement to that paper, called complainant, by allusion to Khabudh Sigh, the guru of Shaitan—before whom Shaitan even trembles, &c., that he was the associate of slanderers, thieves, &c. Mr. Harris held that, though the work was a well written one and tended to reform, yet Kabudh Singh was intended to represent Uddeh Singh, and no man on finding his views opposed was at liberty to vilify, in public print, his opponents or to bring them into ridicule and contempt. Having consideration, however, to the fact that the authors were carried away by religious feelings, he inflicted only a slight punishment. Dit Singh was fined Rs. 51, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 32 days. As this case is intimately connected with other matters of political importance, we shall have more to say about it hereafter; but, after an examination of the evidence, we altogether fail to see how Mr. Harris arrived at his decision, that Uddeh Singh was intended by Kabudh Singh in the fable complained of.

THE Kidderpore docks are making progress, and so, says a correspondent, is the hole in the public purse from this most insane project. "I have asked some of the best informed of public men here, and no one can give a rational account of how and why the measure was carried. One great objection is that the Hooghly may be so silted up, notwithstanding engineering efforts, at and near Calcutta, as to render the docks quite useless. People, not a few, say that we may some day have to make Diamond Harbour, half way down to the mouths, the port. Where will the docks then be? Again, it is strongly believed that these docks will become so stagnant, as to poison the whole city. Ever so many millions to be spent just for a project to poison the great city, or when the state of the river will require it to be closed! As for port accommodation at present there is quite enough of space in the river for twice, and even three times the number of vessels one usually sees in it. When, too, Government is so hard up, to throw away so much money, is inexcusable. In the same way, on a mere 'fad,' the Sidpore Engineering College is kept up. If this College, and the other Government colleges in Bengal were given up, there would be a very appreciable saving; and if there is no more money spent on the docks, it would be another sign of wisdom and economy. But—and you will not believe it—they are crying out for another Bridge of a heavy character to take the place of the present floating one! The horse-leech hath two daughters crying 'give—give'!"

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS CONDITION OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, MARCH 7.

The Emperor of Germany is alarmingly ill.

Prince Bismarck has been summoned to the palace.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 6.

The Porte has sent a notification to Prince Ferdinand that his presence in Bulgaria as ruler of the country is illegal.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has been released from confinement.

MR. JAMES GILHOOLY.

Mr. James Gilhooly, having been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, was released on appeal, but was almost immediately re-arrested for committing an assault on the police. He was, however, admitted to bail.

INDIAN RAILWAY MATERIAL.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, yesterday received a deputation from the principal ports of England bearing a protest against the exemption from Port dues of material shipped out to India for railway construction.

In replying to the deputation he promised to submit the point to the consideration of his colleagues, but expressed himself as being personally unable to admit that any real grievance existed.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff started to-day for Teheran, to take up his duties as British Minister there.

PRINCE WILHELM.

BERLIN, MARCH 6.

Prince Wilhelm has been empowered to sign decrees in case of need.

THE HEALTH OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The bulletin regarding the health of the Crown Prince published here denies that any difference of opinion exists among the doctors watching the case, and maintains that the condition of his Royal Highness is much improved.

THE THIBETAN DIFFICULTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

Two thousand Thibetans are said to be at Thuna and are now marching for Chumbi and Lingtu.

THE UMBALLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

At the Umballa Polo Tournament on Tuesday, the 60th Rifles beat the 11th Devonshire and the 88th beat the Royal Scots.

A FINANCE COMMISSIONER FOR BURMA.

A Financial Commissionership for Burma is to be created.

FRONTIER DEFENCES.

THE NAWAB OF TONK'S OFFER.

The Nawab of Tonk has placed his army at the disposal of the Government for the defence of the North-West Frontier.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 6.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here last evening.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 6.

The Clan Line steamer Drummond, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here last evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 7.

The mail steamer Carthage from Aden arrived this morning.

H. M. S. Penguin sailed for the Maldive Island yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. do.	71⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅝
Bar Silver	43⅜

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, Interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect,
Teheran Route interrupted beyond Emdon.
Saigon Bankok interrupted
Communication with Suakim interrupted, steamer leaves Aden for that port to-day.

THE Kashmir State has at last made up its mind to have a State Railway from Sialkot to Jammu. The construction is to be commenced at once under General De Bourbel, who is acting as Chief Engineer to the Durbar. The Durbar, it is understood, will provide the entire capital required for the whole line,—some twenty-five miles—but the British Government is to pay 4 per cent. on so much of it as may be required for the works in our territory—probably about one-third of the whole. The section of the line in the Jammu territory is to be leased to the North-Western, which system will maintain and work the line as soon as completed.

THE Kashmir season this year will open earlier than usual on account of the Viceroy's visit. Mr. Plowden, the Resident, will be moving from Sialkote into the valley almost immediately, while the Maharaja leaves Jammu on the 15th instant. The Viceroy is expected at Murree about the 3rd April, and preparations against his coming have already commenced. Supplies of all sorts—in particular numbers of the famous Lolab Valley capon—are being collected along the route,

NOTES FROM PERSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TEHERAN, FEB. 1.

THE Shah's journey to Europe, for which all the necessary preparations had already been made, and of which I spoke in my last letter, has been postponed to 1889. His Majesty probably changed his mind in consequence of a rumoured impending European war, or, perhaps, because he wishes to see the 1889 Paris Exhibition. Another reason may have been the bad prospects in Persia. When the Shah announced that he would not go to Europe till 1889 very little rain had fallen, and reports from the provinces regarding this year's harvest were very bad, but since then prospects have become worse. We have had no winter to speak of, hardly any snow has fallen, farmers prepare themselves for a failure of the harvest, and some speak of a coming great scarcity, if not famine. In view of the bad prospects it would behove the Government to take precautionary measures in time, but we here see nothing done. If a famine were to break out it would be worse than the one of 1870-71, which caused a loss to Persia of about 15 per cent. of her population and about 10 per cent. of her revenues. Persia has not yet quite recovered from the losses of that evil year, and her sufferings would this time be considerably more severe. Curious to say, though prices of food fell somewhat a few days ago, now, whether this was done on purpose to allay anxiety, or whether there really is no cause for anxiety, I am not able to say. Persia has corn enough for two or three years' consumption, and if some rich proprietors did not corner it, or if the means of transport and communication were better than they are, no famine need ever happen. During the 1870-71 famine, some cities, which principally suffered from the famine, had immense quantities of corn in store held back by the proprietors and others, although only one or two hundred miles away from the producing districts corn could not be got, because the means of transport were wanting. The same thing would happen again Teheran, with its population of over 200,000 souls, would probably be one of the first sufferers, although some of its rich and most influential inhabitants have thousands and thousands of tons of wheat in store, and within less than two hundred miles of the place great quantities of corn can be obtained at about half the price it costs here.

Canon Isaac Taylor's speech at the Wolverhampton Church Congress, in which he referred to the great progress of Islam, has been read by the Persians with great interest, and the Teheran *Gazette* of the 21st December points out with pardonable exultation that the Musulmans without any missionaries and expense convert annually 600,000 Indians, while the 341 Christian missionaries in India converted in 1886 only 279 Indians, and that at a cost of £48,296 19s. 1d., and that the 109 missionaries in Arabian lands converted only one idiotic girl at a cost of £11,000. I give the figures as they stand in the *Gazette*.

We have here in Persia a number of Christian missionaries. The Church Missionary Society has an establishment at Julfa, near Ispahan. The American Presbyterians have establishments at Teheran, Hamadan, Tabriz and Urumia. The Roman Catholics are at Julfa, Teheran and Urumia. The amounts spent by these establishments must be considerable. The Church Missionary Society alone spends about £1,800 per annum on its one establishment at Julfa. I doubt whether any Musulman has been converted by any one of them. Some years ago there were here a couple of Musulmans, Mirza Agha and Mirza Ghafur, who had been on the lists of one of the Azerbaijan establishments of the American Mission as Musulmans converted to the Christian faith. The missionaries were convinced of their having become staunch Christians, and corresponded with them for some time after they had left the town, where the alleged conversion had taken place. But these two individuals had merely imposed upon the good nature and simplicity of the missionaries. They were, or pretended to be, Christians, and received support from the good missionaries only as long as they had nothing to do; as soon as they found some employment, they threw their simple friends over. I am afraid that many of the converts on the lists of the missionaries are like these two Mirzas; they take up the Christian faith as a means of livelihood, reverting to Islam as soon as they have found better pay by doing something else. At all their establishments, the missionaries have schools, where they teach not only the three "R's," but many things besides. Some of the schools occasionally number a few Musulman children among the pupils, but most of the pupils are Nestorians or Armenians. If the missionaries would give the children only a rudimentary education and teach them a trade, they would do a great deal of good; as it is they do much harm. The boy after leaving school takes a dislike to his father's trade, he fancies himself a sahib and above menial work, and becomes a loafer. The girl, who has been taught fine embroidery, crochet and similar useless mysteries, or making "omelettes aux fines herbes," looks for a "swell" to marry her, or if she married a tradesman, makes her husband unhappy by her ignorance of housekeeping and her knowledge of geography. The evils of such an education are too apparent to need further comment. The part of the missionary labour most appreciated is that of the doctor's. Here, in Teheran, the doctor of the American Mission alone has done more good during the few years he has been at work than all the missionaries in Persia together since the establishment of the Mission. Finally, I can only endorse the opinion of many European travellers and residents in Persia, that the Protestant Armenian generally—I do not say always—turns out a scamp, or, at any rate, a being one had better avoid.

Regarding the missionaries it is, as Canon Taylor, and Bosworth Smith eleven years before him, said: they are on a wrong track, and must change their tactics if they would win over Mahommedans to Christianity. My experience of Christian missionaries in Persia is that they are more intolerant and bigoted, if not fanatic, than the most orthodox Musulman. Of Christian humility they often have not a notion: the Protestants rant at the Roman Catholics, the latter call the former heretics; any one not of their opinion is threatened with the most condign punishments—truly a sad spectacle for those whom the missionaries have come to convert, and more apt to deter than to attract.

I see that the *Bombay Gazette Budget* of the 30th December last publishes a part of Mr. Pratt's—the United States' Minister Resident and Consul-General here—latest consular report. In this report Mr. Pratt says "that merchants and manufacturers in the United States constantly ask him to recommend r liable parties here, with whom they can enter into business relations; that the legation knows of none such that it can take the responsibility to recommend," &c. Mr. Pratt is making here a most mischievous statement, and attacks therewith a number of English and other firms of the highest respectability established in Persia for many years. I need only mention the following English firms:—Gray Paul and Co., Hotz and Son, Malcolm Brothers, Muir and Co., H. Steveus, Ziegler and Co. Mr. Pratt's saying that he cannot take the responsibility to recommend any parties here is equivalent to his saying that these firms are not respectable and belong to the category of foreign or European adventurers, of whom he speaks later on in his report. Mr. Pratt has now been here for more than a year, and cannot say that he has no knowledge of the existence of these firms, in fact with some of them he has had business transactions, and a member of one of them is United States' Consular Agent. For the sake of American trade, it is to be hoped that the merchants and manufacturers in the United States will not follow Mr. Pratt's advice. It is true that if all firms who wish to do business in Persia were to send out their own agents, commercial relations would be established on a sound basis, but profits would be very small for the first three or four years, if not more, as the firms now trading in Persia know to their cost. American trade in Persia will not be furthered by speaking disparagingly of English firms, although these latter are well able to take care of themselves, and would hardly need the recommendation of the United States' Minister Resident in Persia. I may remark that the paragraph in question as given in the *Bombay Gazette Budget*, and also reproduced in English home papers, does not quote Mr. Pratt correctly. I have, therefore, quoted from the report as given in American papers.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE AMATEURS AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

A VERY successful performance was given in the Novelty Theatre on Tuesday evening in aid of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute new lecture hall building fund. The piece chosen was Byron's Partners for Life, and it was at first expected that it was a little too much for the efforts of the amateurs, who so kindly offered to come forward. But from the time the curtain rose in the first act till it fell amidst thunders of applause in the last, the large audience felt that they had witnessed one more proof of the enormous capabilities of amateur actors. It would be invidious to select any particular lady or gentleman for special praise where all were so good. It will be sufficient to say that the acting of Miss Brooks as Fanny Smith could hardly have been surpassed by a professional. She was up to all that her difficult part demanded from her, and was over and over again applauded. Miss King was also decidedly good, as the elderly Miss Prescilla, and both the Misses Fischer acquitted themselves very highly in the respective parts which had been assigned to them. For the gentlemen we may say Mr. Grant Craig was again to the fore as the life and soul of the piece. Mr. D. Brooks also deserves mention for his admirable personation of Tom Gilroy. Altogether the amateurs were very successful, and as the house was crammed, the receipts must have been handsome. The management have well chosen to raise the funds for their new hall by the efforts of amateurs, and we hope to see soon if the funds yet need replenishing another performance as good as that which was witnessed on Monday evening.

THE PROPOSED M. B. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When any institution is started it is the earnest wish of its promoters as well as of the public that their best expectations be realized. But in Bombay, and especially in connexion with the University, the reverse appears to be the case; because the moment it is found to be in a flourishing condition, and the small scale on which it was originally started is found to be inadequate, instead of increasing its resources to meet the increasing demands made upon it, either by expanding it or by starting a new institution of a similar kind, attempts are made either to abolish it or to limit its further growth. It was long ago that an attempt of this kind was made under the pretence of economy to abolish the Deccan College, its only fault being that it was a flourishing institution and was doing an amount of good to the nation. However, the spirited opposition of the Deccanese population and the independent tone of the governors of the Fergusson College forced the Government to desist from that ruinous step. The Poona Science College, an equally flourishing and certainly a more useful institution, had the misfortune to be involved in the same policy; and because it was an useful and popular institution a successful attempt was made, a short time ago, by raising the standard of admission into the College on the plea of making education sounder, to limit its further growth, and possibly to cause it to dwindle to its original dimension. Of course, the measure was hurried through and carried by a narrow majority in the Senate, and it will not be long before the disastrous effects of the ill-advised and rash step are felt. A similar attempt was made some three years ago to thrust the P. E. on medical students; but fortunately for the Grant College and for the best interests of the profession, the attempt failed completely. But in pursuance of the recent recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine it is evident that the question will be again brought forward before the Senate, and fortunately for the advocates of the higher standard, though unfortunately for the highly useful institution, the occasion seems to be an opportune one. I hope those who advocate the Previous Examinations for medical students are not in earnest when they say that the amount of knowledge required for passing that examination is calculated to give them general culture; what they mean by the latter term is of course known to them alone. It must be fresh in the minds of many with what total disregard of the welfare of the students their best aspirations and claims were trampled upon in the heat of the party warfare during the late discussion on the M. B. question; and what a hostile attitude the Syndicate took with reference to the petition of the students and the proposition of Dr. Khory. To say the least, it is very strange what induced the Faculty to take a leap downwards from B.A. to P.E. Of course, it cannot be that the disputation that was carried on under the roof of the University Hall could have been mistaken for arguments; and it is certain that no resolution has taken place in the constitution of an University in other parts of the world. Could it not be partly due to the easy and pliant nature of some of the medical fellows, who have surrendered unconditionally to the dictates of the official members of the Senate, and if the public opinion is too strong, to please them by meeting them half-way, in both cases at the sacrifice of the best interests of the students and the profession? When the proposition for P. E. was rejected by the Senate last time, among other arguments it was urged that the complaint made against the alleged want of knowledge of English was unfounded, and that the high standard of admission will reduce the number of medical men on this side of India. Nothing new has transpired in the meantime to enable the Senate to change its opinion, nor is it justified in stultifying its own action on the plea of the change of designation of the medical degree. That this illogical and anomalous term of L. M. and S. is a source of great inconvenience to Bombay medical graduates can be verified by any one who takes the trouble to enquire into the matter, however unimportant it may appear to the lay public. A sense of justice and fair play requires that this grievance ought to be remedied without delay; but the remedies proposed both by the Syndicate and the Faculty are calculated to act more harmfully than even the disease which they are meant to ease. Though strange, it is nevertheless true that the increased production of educated men, which in any other country would be regarded as a matter for congratulation and pride to the nation, is in Bombay looked upon with a feeling of antipathy and alarm; and every obstacle is thrown in the way of its healthy progress. It is also on the same principle that every thing is done to hamper the indigenous growth of medical men in Bombay, while exotics from other parts of the world, growing under easier and more comfortable circumstances, thrive freely and appropriate to themselves the greatest share of respect from the public. It is a trite saying that when doctors disagree the patient is in great danger; but what is to be done when motives other than the good of the patient influence their decisions. The M.B. question is certainly not easy of solution after the muddle that has been made of it. Hence extra care is necessary before any step is taken in this matter, affecting, as it does, the future of medical education in this Presidency. There is no donbt that when the question is brought before the Senate, it will also consider, along with the suggestions of the Faculty and of the Syndicate, the petition of the students as well as that of the general body of medical men in Bombay supporting Dr. Khory's original proposition. If the dictum of the official magnates is to have the upper hand in this as in everything else, by all means let the proposition with B. A. or B. Sc. be passed. If it is intended to please them by meeting them half-way by making some concession at the expense of the interests of the students let the compromise for P. E. be carried out. But if justice and fair play are to triumph let the petition of the students be granted, or at least, let Dr. Khory's original proposition be passed. If the Senate cannot find its way out of this difficulty, the next best course open to it is to leave it alone. Though the continuation of this illogical and anomalous term is an evil, it is to be preferred to the greater evil which is sure to result from the remedies proposed for its cure. The object of putting off the question to a future date is that it may perhaps cool the ardour of both the contending parties and thus enable the Senate to arrive at a right decision in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

N. N. KATRAK,
L. M. & S.

March 7.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL SIR T. BAKER, accompanied by Colonel Evans, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain DuQane, has left Benares for Allahabad. During his stay at Benares the General made a very minute and detailed inspection of both the European and native regiments in the station, and expressed himself very well satisfied with all he saw. One item in the programme was the field manœuvres which were carried out on the road to Chunar; the idea being that the Benares garrison went out to oppose a force advancing from Chunar.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE Hon. J. B. Richey presided on Tuesday evening at the distribution of prizes to the successful boys and girls of the Cathedral High Schools. There was a large attendance of the friends of the schools and the parents and guardians of the children. Among those present were observed the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Rev. F. N. Hill, the Rev. R. W. Evans, the Rev. Father Page, the Rev. Father Fischer, S. J., the Rev. Father Phibus, S. J., Colonel Moberly, Captain Stacpole, Mr. R. S. Brown, Mr. Macnee, Dr. Gerson D'Cunha, Mr. Cursetjee M. Cursetjee and others.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the following report of the schools by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis:—

The report of the Cathedral High Schools, which the governing body now issue for the year 1887-88, is a most favourable record of good work done, and of uniform progress in both the boys' school and the girls' school.

Both schools have been placed by the Educational Department on the special list, under the terms of Rule 12, Chapter I, of the new Grant-in-aid Code, which lays down that "schools, whose permanent character is established, may be put by the Department on a special list, and shall receive a fixed grant for a term of years." A footnote adds the following explanation. "For 1887-88 and for the four succeeding years, or until further notice, the fixed grant shall be the grant earned by results in 1886-87, or the average grant earned for the three years ending with 1886-87, at the option of the school managers." The income of the boys' school is not for the present seriously affected by these provisions, for the grant earned by results on the occasion of the last examination, which is the amount of the fixed grant for the five years, inclusive of 1887-88, is very nearly the maximum grant possible under Rule 5, Chapter I., of the Code. In the case of the girls' school, on the other hand, the governing body are assured by the sister-in-charge that a much larger grant would certainly have been earned had the school been examined this year instead of inspected, and the Inspector is very distinctly of the same opinion, as may been seen from his remarks quoted below. Taking into consideration the heavy rent of Rs. 300 per mensem, which is paid for the house occupied by the girls' school, the governing body regret that the school should have been debarred from the opportunity of earning an increased grant by the decision of the Educational Department to place it on the special list. Both schools were inspected in December last by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., and his reports are most gratifying, and reflect the highest credit on all the masters and mistresses.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Speaking of the boys' school, Mr. Giles writes:—"I tested the work of each standard to some extent, and I have great pleasure in recording my opinion that the general condition of the school is excellent, that the principles on which the education is given are thoroughly sound, and that there was clear evidence throughout the school of a really guiding hand. It appears to me not only that the actual work was uniformly good, and the progression even from standard to standard, but that the individuality of the pupils was considered, and that, as a whole, the boys were taught to be more than scholars, to be manly and self-reliant, while at the same time their behaviour was excellent, and showed that discipline was not overlooked. There appeared in fact to be much more of the spirit of an English public school than I have been accustomed to find in this country, and I think that the whole tone of the school reflects very high credit on the head-master and his assistant staff. The physical training of the boys appears to be specially well looked after, and while the masters themselves take an active interest in the play, as well as in the work of the school, there is no reason to fear that the *mens sana* will be required at the expense of the *corpus sanum*." This is indeed high praise, and the governing body are pleased to be able to endorse all that has been said by Mr. Giles as to the excellent influence of the head-master, Mr. Savage, and his colleagues on the tone of the school. During his visit of inspection Mr. Giles observed that the site of the building is unsuitable, and has recorded his opinion in his official report. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that the governing body are able to state their hope that the transfer scheme will shortly be sanctioned by Government. The school was examined in Scripture by the Rev. R. W. Evans, diocesan Inspector, in December last, and his report is on the whole favourable. The Cotton Scholarship has been awarded to Arthur Cooper. The result of the matriculation examination was very good. Four boys out of the six presented passed, and took good places on the general list, *viz*, R. Spooner, 3d, being first on the list of all the European male candidates, the others being placed 50, 80, 99, respectively. It is a matter of no little disappointment that, owing to his failure in mathematics, one of the candidates for matriculation was plucked, though had he passed, he would have won the Latin scholarship, having obtained the highest marks in that subject. The number on the roll of the school was 195 at the end of the year, showing an increase of 14. The number of boarders is 37, and four assistant masters, as well as the head-master, reside in the school house. The cadet company has been re-organised, and shews an increase of numerical strength. The thanks of the school are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley for the keen interest taken by him in the cadet company, and for the many acts of kindness to the cadets, not the least appreciated being the excellent treat given to them at his bungalow. The cricket season has been very successful, the 1st eleven played 14 matches and won 7 of them, and the 2nd eleven played 6, winning 4. A very handsome present of cricket kit has been presented to the school by Mr. Legget, who has more than once given practical proof of his interest in the physical training of the boys in their field sports. The boys have made large use of the school library. The thanks of the governing body are due to the old boys for gifts of books. Myer and Spooner presented very handsome gifts of new books. The head-master reports that the conduct of the boys has been uniformly good, that of the seniors on the whole excellent. He wishes to acknowledge their loyal co-operation with their masters most gratefully, and asserts that the general good tone throughout the school is largely due to their influence. He further desire that his colleagues should be thanked for their work in general, and especially for the cheerful manner in which they have undertaken the extra work entailed by the frequent changes which have unfortunately taken place during the year. During the absence of the head-master in England, Mr. Thomas, the second master, was in charge of the school, and the governing body feel it is their pleasant duty to record their entire satisfaction with his work during that somewhat trying period. The Cathedral chaplains have, as usual, visited the school and taken Scripture classes.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Of the girls' schools Mr. Giles writes:—"The general condition of the school is unusually superior. I noticed throughout that the teaching was sound, that the progress from one standard to another was uniform, and that nothing had been neglected. In the one rather difficult subject of history, for instance, I found that the comprehension had been cultivated, and not only the memory exercised. I have, therefore, much pleasure in stating my opinion that the school is in a very high state of efficiency, and I am confident that it would have earned, under a full examination, a considerably larger grant than can under present circumstance be given to it. I may add that the appearance and manners of the children were just what they should have been. The needle-work in all classes was most excellent." Such a report must be most satisfactory to the sister-in-charge, to Mrs. Bailey, the head-mistress, and to the staff generally. The governing body desire to record their appreciation of the services of the school staff. The infant department of the school, under the able management of Miss Franklin, deserves special notice. Mr. Giles observes of the infant class:—"This class was under a special teacher, and I can only say that the instruction given was admirable, and that it was a great pleasure to inspect a class where the children were being so thoroughly well initiated into school life. I have never seen an infant class in this country, where the teaching was quite equal to this, and I can only say that I am quite unable to suggest any improvement on the method adopted." The rules of the Indian Code do not unfortunately allow the Inspector to endorse certificates, or Mr. Giles would willingly have endorsed Miss Franklin's. The Revd. R. W. Evans examined the school in Scripture in December, and reports most favourably on the work brought up. The Inspector observed that the school-house was not satisfactory, and the governing body are quite of the same opinion. Should Government agree to the transfer scheme already alluded to, it is hoped that in a year or two both girls and boys may be provided with schools fitted in every respect for educational purposes. The number of names on the books at the end of the year was 116, of whom 16 were boarders, and the average monthly attendance has been 10·30. Of the 4 girls who were presented for this matriculation examination, 3 passed. One of these girls stood fourth on the general list of those who passed the examination. The sister-in-charge desires that the staff of teachers should be thanked most warmly for their good work during the year. The governing body are glad to be able to state that nearly all the money required for the building fund has been collected, and that they fully expect to have the small balance required in hand by the 1st of April next. Considering the excellent condition of the schools the governing body confidently anticipate the continued support of the public, and are of opinion that strenuous efforts should be made at once to remove the boys' school from its present site and to build a girls' school.

Under the guidance of Miss Franklin, several children then went through a programme of Kindergarten songs and games, after which the prizes were distributed to the following boys and girls.

BOYS' PRIZE LIST.

Divinity Prizes.—Upper School, Richard Spooner, Holy Bible; Middle School, Harry Evans, Life of St. Paul; Lower School, Arthur Ardagh and Edgar Hepworth, Footsteps of Jesus and Good Words.

Cotton Schoiarship.—Arthur Cooper.

Latin Prize.—Isaac Meyer.

Good Conduct Prize.—Charles Spooner.

Bat presented by the Rev. F. N. Hill for the best average.—Walter Leggett.

Standard IX.—1st, Richard Spooner; 2nd, Walker Rix. VIII.—1st, Arthur Cooper; 2nd, Isaac Meyer. VII.—1st, Fred Nissen; 2nd, Ernest Gallagher. VI.—1st, Aaron Moses; 2nd, Robert Hardie. V.—1st, Harry Evans; 2nd, Herbert Whitburn. IV.—1st, Percy Middleton; 2nd, Charles Jeddo. III.—1st, Cursetjee Maneckjee; 2nd, Leon Hirsch. II.—1st, B. Carrasco; 2nd, A. Ardagh. I.—1st, Elias Sassoon.

GIRLS' PRIZE LIST.

Scripture.—Class I, Emilie da Cunha. II, Annie Salter. III, Alice O'Brien. IV, Amy Wilson. V, Norman Elliott. Extra Prize, Florence Richardson.

Conduct.—1st (given by vote), Emilie da Cunha. Infants, George Pearson.

Lessons.—Standard IX.—1st, Emilie da Cunha; 2nd, Florence Thurston; 3rd, Maud Winckler. VIII.—Ellen Troyal. VII.—Manak Atmaram Turkhud. VI.—Bella Middleton. V.—Annie Salter. IV.—Sylvia Cox. III.—Alice Meyhew. II.—Amy Killen. I.—Esther Pearson. Infants, Flossie Savage.

Needlework.—Standard VIII.—Ellen Troyal. VII.—Millie Waite. VI.—Ethel Farrell. V.—Mabel Pitts. IV.—Ashes Cama. III.—Grace Lester. II,—Olive Pitts. I.—Rachel Meyers.

French.—Amy Rob.

Drawing.—Mildred Ross.

Music.—Annie Hardie.

Infants' Singing.—Edith Elliott.

General Improvement.—Gladys Hewson.

Mr. Richey, after giving away the prizes, said: My Lord, Mr. Lewis, ladies and gentlemen,—The governing body of the Cathedral High School comes before us with a very plain, unvarnished tale. After the delightful exhibition which we have just seen we want little assurance of their successful management of the infant school. (Hear, hear.) But they have called as their witnesses in support of their claim to public confidence the Educational Inspector and the University examiners. Now these are unimpeachable witnesses, and their testimony accords well. We have, besides, behind these witnesses the general public, who do not always judge only by results in examinations, but take a wider view before they give their confidence to the school. We find the Cathedral High Schools have grown during the last few years at a marvellous rate; the girls' school is only, I believe, seven years old; but the boys' school, although it had some nucleus before, is only twelve years old. They could hardly have reached their present numbers and their present efficiency, unless they had had those valuable qualities which a discerning public—parents and guardians—know well how to appreciate. The public will then fully endorse the reports of the Educational Inspector and the judgment of the University examiners, and we may congratulate the governing body on their success and on the marvellous progress of their schools. At the same time, I think, we are bound to acknowledge how deeply our community is indebted to them for their zealous labours on behalf of the schools. (Applause.) None of us, I am sure, can have failed to respond to those portions of the report read to us, in which the work of the masters of the boys' school, and of the ladies in the girls' and infant schools, have been spoken of in such well-earned terms of appreciation. Education, but chiefly instruction, while it is most honourable is everywhere also a most arduous duty, and we who have to work in Bombay may in some degree estimate what a tax and what a demand it must be upon the energy and the patience of English teachers to carry on, with the success we have witnessed, the work of a school of this size. Mr. Savage and Mr. Thomas and their assistants, and the devoted ladies who give their labour of love to the superintendence of the girls' school, Mrs. Bailey and Miss Franklin, have no doubt the pleasure which always attends the consciousness of doing valuable work faithfully and well, and if it would give them additional pleasure to know that their work is honoured and appreciated wherever the schools are known, that additional pleasure, I am sure, they may have. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) I hope your acclamation, boys and girls, speaks of a warm accord between yourselves and your teachers. I do not doubt it. Mr. Savage in his report especially dwells upon the co-operation and the valuable help which the senior boys have given him in maintaining the tone of the school. (Applause.) That is one of the most pleasing features to my mind in the whole of the very satisfactory report which has been read. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Well the University examinations have testified to the results of your learning, and the cricket field to the results of your work in the play-ground. Each has its own value; one perhaps almost as important to English boys in India as the other. In the physical side of your education comes the honourable service of the Cadet Corps, which owes so much to our friend the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley. (Prolonged applause.) And I have no doubt, as he looks down on you now, he calculates upon a strength of two hundred volunteers in the future, in Bombay, or wherever you may happen to be serving. (Applause.) There is another department in which the Cathedral High Schools fulfil a most valuable function, and one which the community of Bombay should not fail to recognize as giving it a claim to their support. I refer to the training, and the education it gives to the Cathedral choristers. (Hear, hear.) The school, I believe, was originally founded as a choir-school: it has far outgrown those infant dimensions. But the old functions which it used to fulfil, of supplying the element of music to solemnify and beautify our Cathedral Services, it still fulfils, and any one who, like myself, has known the Cathedral Services as they were years ago, and as they are now, with the resources of this school, can well testify to the value of their services in this respect. (Applause.) There is no statement of a financial character in the report, which is, perhaps, on the whole, a satisfactory feature. No news is good news, so we may say about the financial position of the school generally, as the less that requires an explanation the more satisfactory it must be. You will be pleased to hear that the finances show a most satisfactory balance sheet. Out of an expenditure of Rs. 26,000 odd Rs. 16,000 were covered by fees and Rs. 5,300 by a Government grant; that means, that of the Rs. 26,000 more than Rs. 21,000 were earned by the schools themselves. (Hear, hear.) That, I think, is a matter upon which the governing body may well congratulate themselves. I may also state that the usefulness of the school—I refer to the boys' school—was much limited in consequence of its scanty accommodation. It could have expanded much more largely if there had been room enough. It brings up one of the subjects which has been touched upon in the report, and one which I have no doubt the public is impatient to hear something about—that is the question of the Cathedral school building. We all know the school at present occupies one of the most beautiful buildings, and perhaps the most imposing site in Bombay. But the beautiful building is not large enough nor very commodious, and the imposing site has some of those disabilities which are often attached to greatness. Too much publicity, the tramways, the cabstands, street-hawkers and the general hubbub of the street have, I believe, been found to make a disagreeable accompaniment to the academic exercises going in the building. So the governing body naturally want, therefore, to transfer their school elsewhere. Well, that would seem a simple matter if this building and this site were owned by the school alone, but unfortunately Government is a partner in this property. Under our rules we are unable to alienate sites assigned to such public institutions as this. They are merely assigned for the particular purposes of a school, and our half share in the building expenses entitles us to take possession of the building when it is applied to another purpose. So if the school moves from its present quarters the building and site will revert to Government. Now it is plain that Government, which has already done so much for the school, would be only too glad to assist it in this change, necessary for its development and thorough well-being. But we have this difficult question—What are we to do with the present building when it comes upon our hands? If it were an ordinary building it might be a simple matter to allow the governing body to find what they would get in the open market to cover the assignment which they would ask for their new building. But it being an exceptional building and an exceptional site, some consideration is to be given to this question, and there is where the delay has occurred. It is another penalty of the greatness of the school, its commanding position and its beautiful building. If it was unpretending and out of the way everything would have been well for it. But, unfortunately, the school has prospered beyond all anticipations, and has outgrown its site, and the site which was supposed would be suitable has turned out to be unsuitable. I think there can be no question that the delay, which has already been a matter of serious disquiet to the governing body, will not be long protracted. I sincerely trust so. (Applause.) Now, boys, before I sit down I want to give you a little advice. First of all, I suppose, before I advise, I must offer you my congratulations on your successes in the University and in the cricket-ground. You, who have got your prizes on your success, and you who have not got prizes, showed kindly pleasure in the success of your schoolfellows. I congratulate you for showing that pleasure. My advice is this, learn accuracy. Now, I do not mean by accuracy the same thing as truthfulness, the difference between truthfulness and accuracy is the same as between telling a falsehood and making a mistake. If you want to succeed in life, which, of course, you all do, whatever your work may be, you will find that accuracy—that is not making mistakes—is a thing of the most vital importance to you. I take it for granted that you will be truthful, you will be diligent, but boys, you may be that and yet inaccurate. Now, an inaccurate man can never get on. If he writes without references, if he says things he is not quite sure about, he will turn out, three cases out of five, wrong, he will lose credit, and although he may be a good man in other respects he will not be a useful man to employ. You must study accuracy from the beginning of your school life. It will take a lot of trouble, but everything valuable takes trouble to get, and once you acquire the habit it will ever come easy to you in after life. I will tell you a story in connection with this. There was a Governor here whose statue is erected on the Esplanade,—Sir Richard Temple,—who was a very successful man. We all know when he had occasion to write any long paper of importance or had a row of figures, or a date or some fact of importance which he cited in his minute, he would always write on the margin "verify." Although the facts or figures or dates would appear to be perfectly correct, the secretary would find large blue pencil marks asking for verification. Nothing was to go out from Government till it was tested and proved absolutely correct. I have no doubt that habit of Sir R. Temple's had a great deal to do with his success in life. You may not all hope to be Governors of Bombay, but from the point you start in life you may be as successful as he was. What will help you in everything is the habit of accuracy. Another good result will follow, that is, it will save you from useless talking. This is, indeed, an age of too much talking, and I think Mr. Phelps, the American minister, proposed that in every large school there should be a profession of silence. I do not know exactly how he would set example to precept in his lectures. I suppose such a professor sitting amidst boys would not convey much the beauty of silence. (Laughter.) But, at any rate, you will have all the silence necessary if you never speak unless you are sure of what you are talking about. Well, in conclusion, I wish you all every success in life, and I hope you will, some day, have reason to thank me for giving you this hint. (Applause.)

In voting the thanks of the assembly to Mr. Richey, his Lordship the Bishop said that there was a lady in Bombay, who would have done admirably for a professor of silence, because she was said to be able to hold her tongue in five languages. He wished he could hold his tongue in one. He was glad to say there was one subject for once in his experience of such occasions on which he was not obliged to say anything that was disagreeable to anybody. For once they were told the money they required was either raised or promised, and Mr. Richey had added another good piece of news, that they would probably be allowed to leave the building out of which it seemed impossible for them to move until it was paid for. He wished to congratulate the school and all the friends of the school on two points especially referred to in the report. They found at the top and at the bottom of the school a report in one case of manliness, trustworthiness, of frank co-operation with the masters for the good of the school, and in the other the Inspector stated that

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Somerhill and Athabasca for the Diamond Islands and the steamer Red Jacket for Akyab, sailed yesterday in ballast.

The s.s. Endymion, 1,494 tons, Captain J T Satterly, cleard yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

The Clan line steamer Clan Mackenzie, 1,927 tons, Captain S Beer, arrived in port yesterday from Liverpool (February 24), with Mr Stevenson and Mr Scott as passengers.

The s.s. Warora, 2,554 tons, Captain R Henderson, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a cargo of sugar and rum, and 479 deck passengers from Mauritius.

The s.s. City of Carthage 1,716 tons, Commander W M Grieve, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a generac general the following passengers :—Colonel C T Thomason, Miss Drummond, a gentleman, and two distressed Europeans.

The B I steamer Goa, Captain T W Lewins, from the Coast ports and Calcutta, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Maynard, Miss Stevenson and Miss Drummond, and 7 rank and file belonging to the Royal Fusiliers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

7th March, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. D.Balduino	2044	G. Dodero	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Victoria	2307	W. Russell	B	W. &A. Graham & Co.
,, Brenda	1073	J. Merrifield......	C	C. Edulji.
,, Somerhill...	1487	J. L. Riddock ..	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, City of Carthage.......	1717	W. M. Grieve ..	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Sorento	1775	F. W. Oustan ...	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Cameron.........	1565	P. C. Crockete..	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Stura	1416	De Marche	H	F. Bozzoni.
,, Amana	2048	Thwaite	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Cuba	1372	H. Agnews	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2353	T. H. S. Millard.	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Rothsay......	1387	E. Goodier........	N	W. &A. Graham & Co.
,, Atrato........	2066	J. R. Gordon ...	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair..	1912	J. R. Kewley ...	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dragoman...	1839	J. B. Rose	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid........	Off side.	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kashgar......	...	Gadd..		P. & O. Co.

ARRIVAS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
6	Orion (s)............	Mattiazzi ..	Mussowah, Feb. 24.
7	H.M.S. Crocodile.	Evans	Portsmouth, Feb. 7.
	Clan Mackenzie(s)	Beer	Liverpool, Feb. 5.
	Warora (s)..........	Henderson..	Mauritius, Feb. 21.
	Goa (s)...............	Lewins........	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Hindoo (s)..........	Edwards......	Cutch Mandvie.
	Amphitrite (s)......	Lemesich	Trieste.
	Cy. of Carthage(s)	Grieve	Liverpool.
	Somerhill (s)......	Riddock	Diamond Islands.
	Athabasca (s)	George........	Diamond Islands.
	Red Jacket (s)......	Care	Akyab.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
,, Endymion, Satterly, for Trieste and Venice.

The steamer Avoca, for Zanzibar was entered yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
2	Simla s	Mayer	Bombay, Feb. 9.
	Arratoon Apcar s	Offent.........	Hongkong, Feb. 16.
3	Nuddea s	Gray...........	Bombay, Feb. 22.

DEPARTURES.

March 2.—Steamers Madras and Maharaja. Ships Glenlui, Moy, and Polymnia.
March 3.—Steamer Busheer and Foreign Man of War (shewed G Q K P.)

HIGH COURT.—March 8.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.]
For Judgment on motion.
Admiralty Suits.

5-86—Chalk W and S—J A Shepherd and another vs. The steamship Celerity and another—Little S F and N

6-86—Little S F and N.—Hajibhoy Lallji and others vs. The steamship Shastri and another —Chalk W and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

30-87—Jefferson B and D—Sakharam Gungaram Udar and another vs Tulsibai and another—Ardesir H. and D.

331-87—Payne G and S.—Jewa Essoob vs Bai Nani—Tyabji and D.

57-85—Little S F and N.—Vidiala Veeranali vs. Vishwanath Pitamberd and others—Thakurdas D. and C., and L S F and N.

418-87—Balkrishna and D—Harkoji Shrawan vs Framjee Burjorji and others—Ardeshir H and D.

328-87—Mansuklal and D—Jairam Narayen and others vs Barick Rajoo Thakoor and others—Nanu and H and D S Garud

88-87—Little S F and N—Ruttonbai *alias* Rambai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane E and H.

299-84—Payne G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowan Jairaz—Nanu and H.

405-87—Macfarlane E and H—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and others vs Kessowji Poonja—Craigie L and O

220-86—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Battlewalla vs Maneckbai and another—Thakurdas D and C.

235-87—Tyabji and D—Haji Abdool Rahaman Haji Soomar vs Hajiani Hazrabai and others—Mirza H K and M and D

859-87—Little S F and N—Haji Sulleman Haji Soomar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others —Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

108-87—Payne, G and S—Kullianji Ludha vs. Dhurrumsey Tricum—Thakurdas, D and C.

482-86—Payne, G and S—Kullianji Ludha vs. Dhurrumsey Tricum—Thakurdas, D and C.

463-85—Little, S. F and N—L A Wallace and others vs. Meghbai—Hore, C and B.

451-87—Janardhun G—Vinayek Jankidas vs. Anandrao Babaji and others—In person.

318-87—Payne G and S—Vajeerbhoy Thaverbhoy vs. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford and B.

397-87—Macfarlane E and H—Khimjee Dayal and others vs. Alfred Toussaint and others—Little S F and N.

706-71—Mansuklal and D—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and another vs. Jussub Rahimtulla & another —Bomonjee and H.

844-72—Bomonjee and H—Jossub Rahimtulla and another vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another— Manshuklal and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)
For Judgment,

1-88—Jefferson B and D.—Nusserwanjee Dossabhoy vs Haji Ismail Abdoola—Macfarlane E and H.
Suits for hearng and final disposal.
Long Causes.

886-87—A. F. Turner—Ajba Choosbai vs. Nursoo Nagoo—E. Wilkin—Part heard.

496-87—Tobin and R.—Hoorbai vs. Ally Saya and another—E. Wilkin (Plaintiffs evidence to be taken in chambers at 11 o'clock.)

429-86—Jefferson B. and D.—Dolatram Achratlal vs. Mohanlal Becherdas—Bicknell and R.

226-87—Tyabjee and D—Hussonally Jewajee vs. Essaji Dossaji and others—Ardesir H. and D.

494-87—Thakurdas D. and C.—Merwanji Framji Postwala vs. Rungildas Itcharam—Mansuklal and D.

521-87—Mirza H. K.—Munji Ramji and another vs. Ranibai—E. Wilkin.

522-87—Ardesir H. and D.—Punalal Poonumchund vs. Marcks and Co.—Hore C. and B.

515-87—Mirza H. K.—J. C. Lisboa vs. Bhunjibhoy Cowasji Umrigur—Little S., F. and N.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice, compound of Oriental ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the breath. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Rowlands' Macassar Oil is the best and safest preserver of the hair, and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth ; is also sold in a golden colour. Ask chemists for Rowland' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Railway Collision.— A collision occurred between a fuel and a goods train at Jandiala on the Lahore-Phillour section on Tuesday at 1- 55 a. m. The fuel train, while standing at the Amritsar end of the platform, was run into by the incoming goods train from Phillour, which had been turned on that line by the pointsman. The fireman of the latter train received slight injuries, while one waggon of the other was completely smashed ; and 13 others were more or less damaged. It is believed that the accident could have been averted by the engine driver of the standing train, had he backed his engine in time. A relief train started the same morning with a number of Railway employes, to render assistance ; but a number of them returned from the scene of the accident by the next train, in consequence of their services not having been required.

THE PROSECUTION OF M. WILSON.

M. Wilson appeared on February 16 before the Correctional Tribunal, of Police Court, in Paris, to answer the charge of complicity in three cases of obtaining money by false pretences, his co-defendants being Ribaudeau, Dubreuil, Hebert, and Madame Rattazzi. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says :—

FIVE THOUSAND FRANCS FOR A DECORATION.

The indictment, which is of great length, begins by giving the statement of a M. Debolle that Dubreuil offered to procure him a decoration, and introduced him to Ribaudeau, who first asked 15,000f., but ultimately 5,000f. The affair went no further, but it was the starting-point of the magisterial investigation. Ribaudeau acknowledged that Dubreuil had repeatedly spoken to him of making money out of decorations, and Dubreuil, who at first denied everything, ended by admitting that aspirants for decorations were taken by him to Ribaudeau and by the latter to M. Wilson.

HOW M. WILSON INCREASED THE CIRCULATION OF HIS NEWSPAPER.

The indictment then relates the case of Crespin de la Jeanniere, a manufacturer who, by his own account, paid 5,000f. to Dubreuil, Hebert, and Ribaudeau as an instalment of the sum of 20,000f., for which he was to receive a decoration. This honour not being obtained he, with some difficulty, recovered his money. Ribaudeau took him to the Elysee, and introduced him to M. Wilson, who promised his influence towards obtaining the decoration, and added. " You will help me in my newspaper ? " Ribaudeau afterwards explained that this meant a subscription to the *Moniteur de l' Exposition*, and Crespin accordingly agreed to give 20,000f. in the guise of a subscription to that newspaper. M. Wilson recommended him for a decoration to the Minister of Marine, he (Crespin) having formerly been in the navy ; but on his failing to get the decoration Ribaudeau said that the fault was due to his not having paid down the full sum, and at first refused to return the 5,000f. When, however, Crespin threatened legal proceedings and the production of letters written to him by M. Wilson, the money was refunded.

A BANKER WHO PAID FIFTY THOUSAND FRANCS.

The next case is that of a banker named Belloc, who was offered a decoration by Dubreuil, on condition of a payment of 50,000f. being made, ostensibly as a subscription to the *Moniteur*. The negotiations, however, were still pending in last October, when the traffic in decorations was exposed. The indictment, after mentioning M. Wilson's denials of any share in the affair, and the assumption by Ribaudeau of the entire responsibility, states that these assertions have been refuted by a search in the offices of the *Moniteur* where a memorandum was discovered proving that the 5,000f. was refunded by M. Wilson himself. Ribaudeau and the cashier allege, indeed, that there being no money in hand, they had to use 5,000f. belonging to M. Wilson, but the indictment argues that this improbable explanation was connected by the three persons concerned.

THE CASE OF LEGRAND.

As to the case of Legrand, who obtained a decoration, he acknowledges that he subscribed 3,000f. to the *Moniteur*, and that he was conducted to the Elysee by Madame Ratazzi ; but he denies that the money was given for the decorations, as maintained by Madamo Ratazzi. Legrand did not enter the payment in his books, nor did his mother enter the payment of 94,000f. which Legrand, since her death, has been compelled to account for by the rest of the family.

M. WILSON'S DENIALS.

The indictment declines to accept M. Wilson's protestations that he never trafficked in decorations, and though oblighed to confine itself to the three cases above-mentioned it states that the information collected, especially by searches in the *Moniteur* office and at his house, show that he habitually carried on these illicit operations. Irrefutable documents prove that he tried to sell a decoration to Hutinet for 200,000f. ; that Trebucien was decorated after buying 50 shares in the *Petite France* ; and that a man named Bongers, an agent of the lower stamp, was deputed by M. Wilson to carry on a large number of similar negotiations with rich tradesmen. M. Wilson denies these facts, but they are beyond all doubt. He also takes up the legal argument that, even assuming a connexion between these payments and his intervention in favour of the persons making them, the money was not paid for the decorations, but for his trouble. This contention, however, is inconsistent with the magnitude of the amounts paid, as well as with the statement of his agents, who told each of the parties that the decoration would be the equivalent for the payment.

After the reading of the indictment the defendants were in turn interrogated, Bongers being first fined 100f. for having failed to appear as a witness.

" COUNT ALBERT."

Dubreuil, in his interrogatory, admitted having been twice convicted for usurping the title of " Count Albert. " His father was an agricultural labourer. He acknowledged that he had conducted negotiations with Crespin, and had had relations with Hebert and Ribaudeau, but he denied all acquaintance with M. Wilson. He gave his answers with a jaunty air, interlarding them with classical allusions. The whole affair, he argued, was " Much ado about nothing, " and the indictment was pure romance.

AN ADMISSION.

Ribaudeau admitted that at the instance of Daubreuil he had introduced Crespin to M. Wilson, but he insisted that the money paid to the *Moniteur* was for favourable notices given in that newspaper, and not for decorations. The advertisement department, including the publication of favourable notices was under his charge.

Hebert acknowledged the receipt of the 5,000f. from Crespin.

M. WILSON INTERROGATED.

M. Wilson was next interrogated. He stated that Crespin, who was anxious to be decorated, was introduced to him by Ribaudeau. After examining his claims, he (M. Wilson) recommended him to the Minister of Marine, who replied that he could do nothing, Crespin having been recommended not as a sailor, but as a manufacturer. Crespin called again on him, and was told by him that he could do nothing further. He recommended Crespin because Ribaudeau, in whom he had perfect confidence, managed one of his newspapers. As a Deputy, and as residing at the Elysee, he considered himself bound to investigate the claims of persons recommended to him by those in whom he had confidence, and to recommend them to the Minister concerned. He had appropriated an hour every day for receiving callers. He denied having said to Crespin, " You will help me in my newspaper ? " But on his leaving he might have said out of politeness, " I know you will interest yourself in my newspaper."

As for the *Moniteur*, he added, it was only a small affair for him, his Paris newspapers being as nothing compared with the provincial ones, which maintained his political influence. Being interested in the International Exhibition, he had established the *Moniteur*, just as he had subscribed 50,000f. to the Exhibition guarantee fund. His fortune enabled him to risk these sums, which would, of course, be lost if the cholera or any similar calamity happened next year. He preserved all letters received by him, with minutes of his replies. Being reminded by the magistrate that many of these letters had a marjinal note, stating whether the writer was a subscriber to the *Petite France* or not, M. Wilson replied that many of his friends subscribed to that newspaper in order to please him. Several persons, recommended by Madame Ratazzi, had subscribed for three months—scarcely half of them. In view of the amount of his property, these subscriptions could not have the importance attributed to them. He had no knowledge of Crespin's payment of 5,000f. He had advanced Ribaudeau 5,000f. without asking for a receipt, being very busy, at the time. He regarded Crespin's money as having been paid for a laudatory notice, not for a decoration. He knew nothing of Belloc's affair, and had never known Dubreuil or Hebert. He never troubled himself with the details of the management of his newspapers, and the prosecution was mistaken in imagining that he did.

The interrogatory on the Legrand affair was postponed till, and Madame Ratazzi was next questioned. She maintained that Legrand's decoration was obtained through her by M. Wilson's influence. She twice took him to see M. Wilson, and the subject of a decoration was discussed on the second visit. At this point the Court adjourned.

TROOPS BY H. M. S. CROCODILE.

H. M. S. Crocodile, Commander R. Evans, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with troops for relief in India belonging to miscellaneous regiments ; the bulk belonging to the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment from Plymouth and Malta. She left Portsmouth on the 7th February with drafts for some of the Mediterranean ports and India, and picking up the Dorset Regiment at Portland for Malta, called at Plymouth, Malta and Suez, where she picked up a few more details, the entire number amounting to 71 officers, 19 women, 22 children, 1,146 rank and file, 47 women and 60 children. The Crocodile had very fine weather, except for two days off Perim, when she experienced strong head-winds. While in the Indian Ocean she came across a dhow which had its rudder broken. The Crocodile sent two of her life-boats with men to mend the rudder, supplying the men at the same time with biscuits and water. The Troops were disembarked about midday yesterday, and landed at the Sassoon Dock, from whence they were despatched by three specials, the same evening, for different stations, the main body—the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment—going to Bellary. The following are the names of officers, &c. :—

From Portsmouth.

Major M Cust, W Surrey Regiment.
Major A O Sullivan, R A.
Captain A M Maunsell, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain F A Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain H R Saunders, West Riding Regiment.
Brigade-Surgeons J Inkson and W Graves, Medical Staff.
Surgeon-Major W J Fawcett, Medical Staff.
Surgeon A G Bate, Medical Staff.
Surgeon R S Kelly, Medical Staff.
Hon Lieutenant J Lucas, Bombay Staff.
Lieutenant F A Morse, Somerset L I.
Lieutenant R W C Keays, Somerset L I.
Lieutenant G N Munro, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W White, Cheshire Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant F W Lethbridge, Kent Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant E M Paul, R E.
2nd Lieutenant M Sexton, Dublin Fusiliers.
2nd Lieutenant J C Hennesey, S W Borderers.
2nd Lieutenant F N Barton, Munster Fusiliers.
2nd Lieutenant H M Allen, Welsh Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant D R Adye, Leincester Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant P Holland Prior, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
2nd Lieutenant H P Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
2nd Lieutenant C E Solbe, W Surrey Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant W G Nisbett, W Surrey Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant A G Trollope, Kent Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant A E Webb, Northumberland Fusiliers.
2nd Lieutenant C M Porteous, Liverpool Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant J A Wilson, Seaforth Highlanders.
2nd Lieutenant F G Davies, Suffolk Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant W A Fraser, Suffolk Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant C E Bliss, W Yorkshire Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant C H Peterson, Cheshire Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant J Gaing, S W Borderers.
2nd Lieutenant W H Morris, S W Borderers.
2nd Lieutenant B H Thomas, Worcester Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant H O Parr, E Surrey Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant W E White, W Riding Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant J C Perkins, Leincester Regiment.
Rev W Lloyd, R C Chaplain.
Mrs Anderson, wife of Captain Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps.
Miss Hazelgrove, sister of Lieutenant Hazelgrove, Bombay Staff Corps.
Mrs Stehelin.
Mrs Anderson, wife of Surgeon Anderson, Bombay Medical Staff.
Mrs Heathcote and a child of Surgeon Johnston Medical Staff.

From Portland.

2nd Lieutenant C Cockcraft, Lanc Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant C Thornton, Lanc Regiment.

From Plymouth.

Captain G C Kitson, K R R Corps.
Captain H G Morries, Duke of Cornwall's Regiment.
Lieutenant C N Evelegt, Duke of Cornwall's Regiment.
Lieutenant H A Tremayne, Duke of Cornwall's Regt.

From Malta.

Lieutenant-Colonel J G B Stafford.
Lieutenant-Colonel D Bond.
Major C F N Le Quesne
Major A W Hunmans.
Major J C Bayly, Pay Master.
Captain J H Verschoyle.
Captain N C Perkins.
Captain N P Garnett.
Hon Lieutenant J Conway, Quarter Master.
Lieutenant H B Walker.
Lieutenant S Nicholson,
Lieutenant G W C Provost.
Lieutenant R C E Marriott.
Lieutenant H J G Lambs.
Lieutenant J M B Kennedy,
Lieutenant C B Jervis-Edwards.
Lieutenant E S Williams.
Lieutenant W M Southey.
Lieutenant P E Vyryaw.
2nd Lieut J J R Jones-Parry,
2nd Lieut S H Bradford.
2nd Lieut L P H Bliss.
2nd Lieut E P Mark.
Bandmaster W G Hallewell.
Schoolmistress King.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 24th Feb., 1888.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bengal Cavalry.—2nd Lieutenant H. DesVœux, West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation, dated 5th February, 1888.

2nd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant A. P. Bateman-Champain, Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, dated 26th January, 1888.

4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant P. J. Miles, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 45th Sikhs,is transferred in the same capacity, vice Captain G. W. C. Bruce, on furlough.

Major W R Routh, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Quetta District.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel A H Murray, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.—Major J Cooke, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.—Major C Middlemass, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel J T Whish, in India, for one year, on private affairs.

1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas.—Lieutenant G R Brown in India, on private affairs, from the 28th to the 31st Decemter.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.		
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.........	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.........	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb.........	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each.........	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each.........	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each.........	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each.........	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Sweet bread per each	0	4	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.........	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each.........	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb.........	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb.........	0 4 0	0 2 6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 2 6	0 2 3
Do. small	0 2 3	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each.........	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.........	0 3 0	0 3 0

Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb.........	0	4	0
Pigfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English.........	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.........	0	8	0

Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer.........	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.........	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer.........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.........	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer.........	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer.........	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer.........	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.........	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.........	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.........	0	8	0
Sago, per seer.........	0	1	9
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each.........	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each.........	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer.........	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.........	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.........	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.........	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.........	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb.........	0	0	6
Fruits—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	8	0
Do. Small per each.........	0	4	0
Pomeloes, large, each.........	1	4	0
Do. small, each.........	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen.........	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen.........	0	2	0
Orange, large, per dozen.........	1	4	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. Cabul, per box	0	4	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	12	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen.........	0	4	0
Do. small, red, per dozen.........	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen......	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen......	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	6	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0
Figs, Bombay, per dozen.........	0	3	6
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	3	6
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos per dozen	1	4	0
Peaches, per dozen	1	0	0
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1	0	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra.........	4	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra.........	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra.........	3	6	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	10	0
Do. Dall, per phurra.........	4	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra ...	2	2	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra.........	5	0	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort.........	6	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra......	5	8	0
Do. Common, per phurra ...	4	0	0
Do. Bengal,1st sort,pr.phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort,pr. phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr ..	1	0	0
Barley (new), per phurra.........	2	4	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra.........	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per			
Vegetables—			
Do. Poona orSurat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund.........	0	12	0
Kurrachee, Middling size,per maund	2	0	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer.........	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each.........	0	4	0
Turnips, large, per doz.........	0	6	0
Do. small, per doz.........	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer.........	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each.........	0	1	3
Lettuces, each.........	0	0	6
Beet, large, each.........	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Radishes, white, per dozen.........	0	2	0
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	0
French beans, per seer.........	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer.........	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per doz	0	5	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water cresses per small bunch.........	0	0	3
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund.........	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund.........	4	14	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Pickles, Country.			
Mango, per seer.........	0	1	0
Lime, per seer.........	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer.........	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer.........	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer.........	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer.........	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, February 28, 1888.
COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co....	100	5	110
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Fa tory ...	£10	y 5 p.ct.	89
Bengal Coal Co., . ..	1000	6 p. ct.	1,580
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s12-6	......	14½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	7¾
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	83
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3½ p. ct.	71
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	85
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	153
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	110
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	85
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	114
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct	97
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	108
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	8 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	110
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	81
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	4 p. ct.	112
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	42
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	95
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	100	4 p. ct.	375
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	50	nil.	195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	25	nil.	51
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	226
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	115
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	87
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	5d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	106
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	88
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	45
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p.ct.	151
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p.ct.	118
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	81
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	56
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	77
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	59
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	115
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	120
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	160x
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	86x

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	780
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	865xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	715
Exchange Bank .					
Agra Bank............	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do-	£45
National Bank of India............	37,320	$125 / 250		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	—	£100	—	—	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.......	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Brnul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co. .	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld...	400	250	...	..	275
Fort Press Co.........	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press ...	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) ...	500	500	500	Rs. 70	440xd
Sind Press Co. ...	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co...	[illegible]	500	500	25	00
Volkart Press Co. ...	605	1,000	1,000	Rs	660

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.........	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p ct	185 / 135
Badham Pile &Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	15½
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	325		185	Rs. 14	52
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour MillCo.	750	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	185
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	86
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,750
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	690
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	69
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited.	42,000	25	25		9½
KurracheeLighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	357
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1?	40
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,295
Thacker & Co., Ld. .	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills.........	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.........	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9 315	100	100	Rs. 4	100
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co .	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.........	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	360
Bombay United S. & W. Co.........	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	900
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	980
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	905xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	765
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	625
Cocrla S. & W. Co., Ld	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	615
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	5 0	350		350
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1025
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	725
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	195
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited.....	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited...		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	800
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.......	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	835
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	650
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.......	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 / 830
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1350
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited.......	1,36	500	500	Rs. 25	535
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	250	Rs. 15	290
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited.........	1,320	500	500	Rs. 25	630
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500	500		420
Increased ...	1,483	250	25	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld...	460	1,000	200	Rs. 55	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.......	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	710
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	890
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	141
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld....	500½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,150
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.........	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.........	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	165
Morarjee Gocuidas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,515
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited.........	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,280
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited.........	1,300	10	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld......	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	855
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited...	600	1,000	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	547½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited......	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	995
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited......	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	1,040
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950xd
Sasson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,5.0
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ...	1,716	500	500	...	250
Sholapore S.& W.Co Ld.........		10	1,000	Rs. 55	1,245
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.........	650	010 / 1,00	1,006	Rs. 30	630
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	260
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld	4,000	500	500	...	500
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld .	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Veramgaum S.& Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
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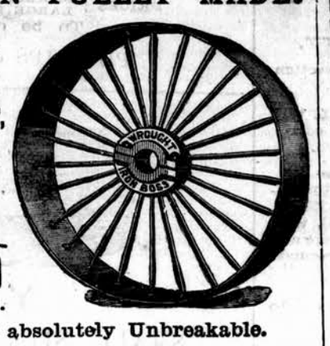

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of your body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the unbounded reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but a short one. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as the use of spurious imitations of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, therefore, fully aware that Symes & Co. are members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,*
61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Lafitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Wholesale, E. REGUY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta* : Dumaine
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

In Hunting Case, Rs. 28.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S METAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

2 Years' Guarantee. { At Rs. 25 in Open-face case, keyless lever
„ 28 „ Hunting „ do.
„ 30 „ Cut-hunting case do.

Very strong and durable Timekeepers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S FINE SILVER CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

3 Years' Guarantee. { At Rs. 40 in Open-face case, keyless lever.
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„ 50 „ Cut-hunting case do.

With highly finished movements.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous cheap imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 25.

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BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

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BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
35, MEDOWS STREET,
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From a Newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

FRESH ENGLISH GOODS
RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

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COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;
OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay; ESOOFALLY HIPTOLLA, 10 Radha Bazar, Calcutta; H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Karachi; McDOWELL & Co., Madras.

Agents in BOMBAY,

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & CO., KEMP & CO., LIMITED, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, S. J. NOBLE & CO.

Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of **PRIMING.**

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

DURABILITY.

FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.

ECONOMY in **FUEL.** Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

They have a **PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS,** with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.

By J. H. STEWARD.

	Rs.	a.
"AIDE-DE-CAMP" BINOCULAR, Bright Aluminium, bodies covered russia leather, diameter of object glasses 2 inches, size when closed 4½ by 5 inches, weight 12 ounces. A very powerful and clear glass, extremely pleasant to use, as it causes no strain whatever upon the eyes, qualities which are invaluable in a glass to be used in the field and at sea	200	0
"AIDE-DE-CAMP" BINOCULAR, Black Japanned Aluminium, bodies covered morocco leather, weight 12½ ounces	175	0
"AIDE-DE-CAMP" BINOCULAR, Black Japanned Brass, weight 1½ lbs.	95	0
"DUKE" BINOCULAR, Bright Aluminium, bodies covered russia leather, diameter of object glasses 2 inches, size 5½ by 4½ inches, weight 13 ounces. This glass has a combination of 12 lenses of the very finest quality and perfectly achromatic	200	0
"Duke" BINOCULAR, Black Japanned Aluminium, bodies covered morocco leather, weight 14 ounces.	175	0
"DUKE" BINOCULAR, Black Japanned Brass, weight 1½ lbs	95	0
"NEW REGULATION" BINOCULAR, Bright Aluminium, bodies covered morocco leather, diameter of object glasses 1¾ inches, size 3 by 4½ inches, weight 8 ounces. This glass has been constructed to meet the requirements of officers, *viz.*, a powerful and efficient glass in a small space, and to fit the present pouch in use by Staff Officers, being a light, handy, and portable glass.	90	0
"NEW REGULATION" BINOCULAR, Black Japanned Aluminium	80	0
"CAMP" BINOCULAR, as used officially by the NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WIMBLEDON, in Black Japanned Brass, bodies covered black calf, diameter of object glasses 2 inches, size 6 by 4¼ inches, weight 1¾ lbs. This glass is specially adapted for rifle shooting	65	0
"THE SIGNALLER BINOCULAR," a powerful Achromatic Field and Marine Glass, Black Japanned Brass, bodies covered morocco leather, diameter of object glasses 2 in., size 5¼ by 4¼ in., weight 1¼ lbs.	55	0
"TOURIST" BINOCULAR, containing 6 powerful achromatic lenses, Black Japanned Brass, bodies covered morocco leather, diameter of object glasses 1¼ in., size 4¼ by 5¼, weight 1¼ lbs.	40	0

Each of the above Binoculars fitted in solid leather sling case.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished. Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

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LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc,

Please apply for our New Price List.

"PERFECT HEALTH, PERFECT HEALTH"
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT.
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16 6	16/
7 „	23/	17 6	17/
10 „	24/	18 6	18/
12 „	25/	19 6	19/
14 „	25/	19 6	19/
16 „	26/	20 6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

FER BRAVAIS.

THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral*" "*and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a "*remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us:* "*I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.*" *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD;

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

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HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the B
Batches of Arab and Persian Horses
s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bus
and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and H
Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several F
Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES,
sisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Fillies and
loways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Hor
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay,
December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY by ONE DROP of the GREAT INDIAN TOOTH-ACHE REMEDY. This remedy has been tried repeatedly and always found infallible. Price—8 annas per bottle. Directions accompany every bottle. Per Value Payable Post.

Extracts from Testimonials:—

DARJEELING.—"Most effectual, will recommend it." Sir A. Edeu, Lieutenant Governor, Bengal.

AJMERE.—"Send me six phials. It is the best thing of the kind I have tried."

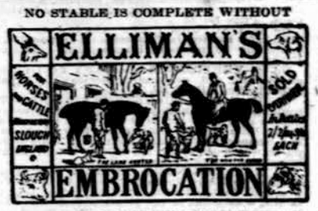
JEYPORE.—"Found your Toothache Remedy safe and efficacious."

AGRA.—"Your Remedy is admirable."

DELHI.—"Cannot thank you enough; it has

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY CO., "LD."
BAREILLY, (N.-W.P.)

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

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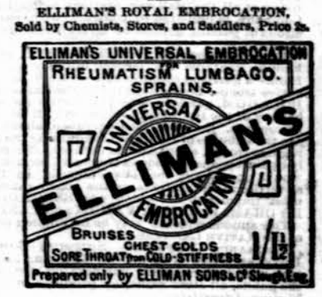
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.
PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON:—76, New Bond Street

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,

83, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

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